EX
LIBRIS
FREDERICK
BINKERD
ARTZ

31802

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
Research Library, The Getty Research Institute

http://archive.org/details/architectureimpro00lang

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE,

IMPROVED BY

RULES and PROPORTIONS.

In many Grand

DESIGNS

OF

Columns, Doors, Windows, Chimney-Pieces,
Arcades, Colonades, Porticos, Umbrellos,
Temples, *and* Pavillions *&c.*

WITH

PLANS, ELEVATIONS *and* PROFILES;

GEOMETRICALLY EXPLAINED.

By B. & T. LANGLEY.

LONDON.

Printed for *JOHN MILLAN*, near Whitehall.

1747

15s.

On the Ancient Buildings *in this Kingdom.*

THE Rules uſed in ancient Buildings having been loſt many Ages; I have done all I could to reſtore it to its original Perfection, by reviewing the many grand ancient Structures in this Nation, to extract Rules to form theſe uſeful Deſigns in private Buildings, *viz. Rooms of State, Dining-Rooms, Parlours, Stair-caſes, Porticos, Umbrellos, Temples,* and *Pavillions* in *Gardens, Parks,* &c.

BY the Hiſtories of this Nation, it does not appear that any Edifices were built by the *Goths* here, yet every ancient building, not in the *Grecian Mode*, is called *Gothic*. Says *Rapin*, the *Goths* (alſo called *Jutes* and *Wittes*) were originally *Itinerants* in *Germany*; who, before the *Saxons* came into *Britain*, united with them, and were called *Saxons*.

ABOUT 449, when the *Romans* left *Britain*, *Hengiſt* and *Horſa* came here with nine Thouſand *Saxons*, to aſſiſt King *Vortigern* againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, many of which were *Goths*, tho' called *Saxons*, and were the firſt that came here.

IN 530, when the *Saxons* had conquered the *Heptarchy*, Numbers of *Goths*, with their Families, came to *Britain*, and uniting with the *Saxons*, their Poſterity became *Saxons* alſo.

IN all Ages of the *Saxon* Monarchy, the Edifices were called *Saxon*, and not *Gothic*; tho' it was allowed, that the *Goths* taught the *Saxons* to build.

WHAT the *Britiſh* and *Roman* Buildings were before the *Saxons*, we have no Account of.

ETHELBERT V. King of *Kent*, and the firſt Chriſtian *Saxon* King, converted *Sebert*, in 605, and aſſiſted him in building St. *Peter*'s, *Weſtminſter*, in a Place called *Thornez*, from the firſt Chriſtian Church, built there by *Lucius*, King of *Britain*, in 183, overgrown with Thorns, &c. In this Place (ſaith *Sulcardud*) the Temple of *Apollo* ſtood, when *Antoninus Pius* was Emperor of *Rome*, and being after thrown down by an Earthquake, upon its Ruins, *Sebert* built and dedicated it to St. *Peter*, as *Lucius* had.

ETHELBERT alſo aſſiſted *Sebert*, about 610, to build St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, formerly the Temple of *Diana*.

The laſt 400 Years of the *Saxon* Monarchy, they built Cathedrals, Churches, Chapels, &c. to the *Danes*, from 679, to 1001, where nothing was to be ſeen but Murders, Conflagrations, Plundering, &c. ſo that in the Year 1017, when King *Edmund* was murdered by *Edrick*, and *Canutus* had made himſelf the firſt *Daniſh* King of *England*, all the venerable Buildings raiſed by the *Saxons* (St. *Paul*'s only excepted) were in frightful Ruins.

BY the *Daniſh* Conqueſt, Poſterity was deprived, not only of the *Saxon Architecture*, but of the Geometrical Rules, by which their Buildings were deſigned, &c. we muſt ſuppoſe that many ingenious Architects in thoſe Times, who had compoſed Rules, which, with them, were buried in Ruins; and notwithſtanding that all Buildings after erected might have a Similitude to the *Saxon*; yet 'tis doubted, if any of them came up to that *Beauty of Order*.

THE principal Buildings that have been erected in this Kingdom from 1017, to King *James* I. when *Inigo Jones* lived, who firſt introduced the *Grecian* Architecture in *England*, are the following, *viz.*

THE *Danes* continued 26 Years, *Canutus* built *Aſhdon* in *Eſſex*, St. *Bennet* in *Norfolk*, and a ſtately Church and Monaſtery at St. *Edmundsbury*; but *Hardicnute*, the third and laſt King, burnt the City of *Worceſter*.

KING EDWARD, *the Confeſſor*, 1043 to 1066. He rebuilt St. *Peter*, and a Convent adjoining, which *Sebert* had erected, and new-built St. *Margaret*'s, *Weſtminſter*, where it now is: It formerly joined the South Cloiſter of the old Abbey, part of which is now ſtanding. It is reaſonable to believe that it was built by *Sebert* when he built St. *Peter*, or ſoon after.

WILLIAM *the Conqueror* 1067, to 1087, the Abbeys at *Battel* in *Suſſex*; *Selby*, *Yorkſhire*; St. *Saviours*, *Southwark*; the Priory of St. *Nicholas* at *Exeter*; and the Town of *Newcaſtle* on *Tyne*, founded; the Foundation of St. *Paul*'s Cathedral begun, after having been burnt by Lightening; the white Tower of the *Tower* of *London* in 1078, the Minſter at *York*, burnt by the *Danes*; the Caſtles at *Oxford*, *Exeter*, *Nottingham*, *York*, *Lincoln*, *Huntington* and *Cambridge*, the new Church at *Salisbury*, built; and the Caſtle of *Warwick* repaired.

WILLIAM II. 1087, to 1100, the Abbeys at *Shrewsbury*, *Merton* in *Surry*, *Lewes* in *Suſſex*, the Hoſpital of St. *Leonard* at *York*, the Monaſtery at *Norwich*, the Cathedral of *Salisbury*, and *Univerſity College*, *Oxford*, founded. The Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, begun. The Abbey at *Wenlock*; a Fort at *Newcaſtle*; a Caſtle at *Ledes* in *Kent*; a new Wall about the Tower of *London*, and a great Hall at *Weſtminſter*, 270 Feet in Length, and 70 in Breadth, built.

Carliſle City, deſtroyed by the *Danes*, rebuilt.

LONDON-BRIDGE rebuilt with Timber, the Abbey of St. *Albans*, and the Church at *Rocheſter* repaired.

HENRY I. 1100, to 1135, the Cathedral of *Exeter*, St. *Mary-Overy* in *Southwark*, the new Church and Cathedral at *Tewkſbury*, the Priories of *Dunſtable*, *Holy Trinity*, now called *Chriſt's Church*, *London*, St. *Bartholomew*, and its Hoſpital in *Smithfield*; *Kenelworth*, *Norton* in *Cheſhire*, *Merton*, and of *Oſney* near *Oxford*: The Abbeys of *Cirencaſter*, *Reading*, *Thirbourn*, *Cumbermere*; *New Abbey* without *Wincheſter*; and of *Merival* in *Warwickſhire*: The Monaſtery of St. *John* at *Colcheſter*; of St. *Andrew* at *Northampton*; and of *Plimpton* in *Devonſhire*; the Houſe of St. *John of Jeruſalem*, near *Smithfield*; the College of St. *Mary* in the Town of *Warwick*, and the Hoſpitals of *Kepar*, and St. *Croſs*, near *Wincheſter*, all founded. The Priory of St. *James* in *Briſtol*; the Caſtles of *Briſtol*, *Cardiffe*, *Malmsbury*, *Skirbourn*, *Windſor*, and *Baynard* in *London*. The *Deviſes* in *Wilts*; the ſtately Church at *Salisbury*: And the Stone-bridges at *Bow*, and *Stratford* in *Eſſex* (the firſt in *England*) built; the Abbey of *Kenſham*, and Caſtle of *Norham* on the Banks of *Tweed*, begun.

STEPHEN, 1135, to 1154, the Abbeys *Cogſhall* in *Eſſex*, *Furneys* in *Lancaſhire*, *Harquilers* and *Feverſham* in *Kent*; of *Stratford Langthorn* near *London*; *Boxley* in *Kent*; *Non-Eaton* in *Warwickſhire*, *Fitley*, *Rieval*, *Newborough*, *Beeland*, and *Kirkſtead* in *Yorkſhire*, and many others, founded; more Abbeys (*Baker* ſays) were erected in this Reign, than in a 100 Years before.

AT *Heigham* in *Kent*, a Houſe for *Black Nuns*, and at *Carew*, a Houſe for *White*, founded; St. *Katherine*'s Hoſpital by the *Tower*, new built.

HENRY II. 1154, to 1189, the Abbeys of *Bordeſley* and *Wigmore*; Priories of *Dover*, *Stoncy*, *Baſinwork*, the Church of *Briſtol* (that *Henry* VIII. erected into a Cathedral) the Caſtle of *Rudlan*, and the *Stone-Bridge* at *London*, founded. The Monaſtery of St. *Auguſtine* in *Briſtol*, of *Gorendon*, of *Leiceſter* (called St. *Mary de Pratis*) of *Eaton*, and *Glouceſter*, the Caſtle of *Ongar* in *Eſſex*, built; 1181, the *Temple Church* in *London* finiſhed; 1183 *Lambeth-Palace* begun.

RICHARD I. 1189, to 1199, the *Tower-Wall* new built, and the Ditch made round it; a Monaſtery at *Weſt-Durham* in *Norfolk* founded; another begun at *Wolverhampton* in *Staffordſhire*, and the *Collegiate Church* at *Lambeth* finiſhed.

JOHN, 1199, to 1216, the Abbeys of *Bowley* in the new Foreſt *Hampſhire*, Black Monks in *Wincheſter*, Monaſtery of *Farringdon*, and *Hales-Owen* in *Shropſhire*, founded. *Godſtate* and *Wronel* re-edified; the Chapel at *Knaresborough* enlarged, and the *Stone-Bridge* at *London* finiſhed.

HENRY III. 1216, to 1272, many Abbeys, and St. *Peter*'s *College* in *Cambridge*, finiſhed. 1220, this King began the new Work

Work of our Lady's Chapel at *Weſtminſter*, where the Chapel of *Henry* VII. now ſtands, and laid the firſt Stone. 1245, he cauſed the *Walls* and *Steeple* of old St. *Peter*'s, built by *Edward* the Confeſſor, to be taken down; and enlarging the Church, cauſed it to be new built with greater Magnificence; which to effect, was the Work of the next 50 Years; at which Time its Weſt-end came no further, than the firſt Columns Weſt from the Choir; all the Part from thence, together with the two old Towers, built ſince, at the Expence of the Abbots.

In 1222, the Tower, and Spire of St. *Paul*'s had been burnt, which in 1087 were re-built; the Stone Tower was 260 Feet from the Ground to the Top of the Battlements, the Spire, above the Battlements, 260 Feet, making 520 Feet Altitude, excluſive of the Ball and Croſs, near 20 Feet more.—A matchleſs Structure—greatly exceeding all Buildings ſince raiſed in this Kingdom. The *Savoy* was alſo built about 1245.

1260, the curious inlaid Floor or Pavement yet remaining of *Jaſper*, *Porphyry*, *Lydian*, *Touchſtone*, *Alabaſter* and *Serpentine-Stones*, was made before the high Altar in *Weſtminſter* Abbey, at the Expence of *Richard de Ware*, an Abbot of *Weſtminſter*.

Edward I. 1272, to 1307, *Vale Royal* Abbey in *Cheſhire* of the *Ciſteaux Order*, and *Merton College* in *Oxford*, founded. *Baliol College*, *Oxford* built, St. *Peter Weſtminſter* near finiſhed.

Edward II. 1307, to 1327, *Oriel College*, St. *Mary-hall* in *Oxford*, and a Church of Fryers, in his *Manour* of *Langley*, founded.

In this Reign, Abbot *Nicholas Litlington* built the *Hall*, *Jeruſalem Chamber*, the South and Weſt Side of the great Cloiſter, to *Weſtminſter* Abbey; the Granory and adjoining Tower, now the Dormitory for the *King's Scholars*.

Edward III. 1327, to 1377, Eaſt-Minſter (an Abbey of the *Ciſteaux Order*) near the Tower of *London*; *King's*, *Trinity*, and *Pembroke-halls* in *Cambridge*; *Queens*, *Exeter*, and *Canterbury Colleges*, and *Hart-Hall*, in *Oxford*; *Cobham College* in *Kent*, *Charter-houſe* founded. The *Chapel* of St. *Stephen* (now the *Houſe* of *Commons*) and St. *Michael*'s *Church*, near *Crooked-Lane*, built; the *Chapel* at *Windſor* augmented, and the Caſtle re-edified.

Richard II. 1377, to 1399, *Trinity-hall* in *Cambridge*; the Gate-houſe to *Ely-ſtreet* in *Holbourn*, new built; *Weſtminſter-hall*, with its ſtately Porch, rebuilt in 1397.

Henry IV, 1399, to 1413, the Colleges at *Battlefield* in *Shropſhire*, *Pomfielt*; and a new College in *Wincheſter*, founded. *Guild-hall* began in 1411; *Rocheſter* Stone-bridge, and *Newgate* built, the laſt by *R. Whittington* Lord Mayor of *London*.

Henry V. 1413, to 1422, *Bernards*, and *All-Souls Colleges* in *Oxford*, founded.

Henry VI. 1422, to 1460, the *College Royal*, and *Queen's* at *Cambridge*, *Eaton's* by *Windſor*, and *Mary Magdalene's* in *Oxford*, founded; the Divinity School in *Oxford*, *Tatſhall College* in *Lincolnſhire*, and *Leaden-hall* built.

Edward IV. 1460, to 1483, laid the Foundation of the new *Chapel* at *Windſor*, *London-Wall* rebuilt from *Cripplegate* to *Biſhopſgate*; *Biſhopſgate* rebuilt.

Henry VII. 1485, to 1508, *John Iſlip* ſaid to be the Architect, an Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, in 1500, built that Houſe in which the *Dean* of *Weſtminſter* lives, and ſet up the Statues of all the Kings and Queens that had been Benefactors to that Church. The *Chapel* of our *Lady*, built at *Weſtminſter* by *H.* III. was taken down in 1502, and a new one of much greater Dimenſions begun in its Place with Stone, ſaid to be brought from *Huddleſtone Quarry* in *Yorkſhire*.

This Building, commonly called *Henry* VIIth's Chapel, is of a quite different Mode, or Order of Architecture, from that of the *Abbey*, built by *Henry* III. the Difference much greater, than is between any two of the *Grecian Orders*.

It is to be wiſhed that the Architect of this Chapel had communicated the Rules by which it was erected and adorned, (*Printing* being then 30 Years in *England*, was the firſt performed in an old *Chapel* of St. *Ann* in the *Ambry*) by *John Iſlip* aforeſaid, who I believe was the Architect, which *Leland* calls the Miracle of the World.

St. *John's* at *Cambridge*; *Corpus Chriſti*, *Brazen-noſe Colleges* at *Oxford*; and St. *Paul's* School founded.

Henry VIII. 1508, to 1547, *Chriſt Church College*, *Oxford*, founded; *Hampton-Court*, *Whitehall* (then *York Place*) the *Old Gate* near the *Tilt-yard*, and *Coventry Croſs*, in 1542, built.

Edward VI. 1547, to 1553, *Somerſet-houſe* built by the Earl of *Hertford* in 1549.

Q. Mary, 1553, to 1558, St. *John's College* in *Oxford* built.

Q. Elizabeth, 1558, to 1603, *Sidney* and *Emanuel Colleges* in *Cambridge* founded; and the public Library at *Oxford*, built and furniſhed.

James I. 1603, to 1625, *Hicks's-Hall* by *Smithfield*, and the *Banquetting-houſe* at *Whitehall* built—the laſt by *Inigo Jones*.

The *Modes* in which all theſe Buildings were erected (the *Banquetting-Houſe* excepted) were taken from Fragments, found among the *Saxon Ruins*, they may therefore be called *Saxon Buildings*; but why *Gothic*, I cannot account for.

The *Saxon Modes*, under the *Gothic Appellation*, may be better underſtood, than was I to call them *Saxon*.

These *Modes* of *Building* are condemned by many, on a Suppoſition that their principal Parts have been put together, *without Rules or Proportion*; to prove the contrary, I have, in the Plates A and B as a Specimen, of *the Beautiful Rules of the Ancients*, illuſtrated the *Geometrical Plans* and *Elevations* of the *Baſes* and *Capitals*, to the two Varieties of Columns, now ſtanding in *Weſtminſter Abbey*, *viz.*

First, thoſe in the *Choir Part*, built by *Henry* III. and from the *Choir* to the two Towers on the *Weſt-End*, built afterward, by the *Abbots* of *Weſtminſter*, wherein every impartial Judge may ſee, that their Members, as to Heights and Projectures, are determined and deſcribed with theſe beautiful Proportions, and Geometrical Rules, that are not excelled (if equalled) in any Parts of the *Grecian* or *Roman* Orders. Nor is that *Delicacy* and *Deception*, that is to be ſeen in them, of the ſame Diameters. For, tho' theſe Columns in the Weſt-part of the Abbey appear to be much *ſlenderer*, *weaker*, and of *leſs Diameter*, than the *Corinthian* Columns, in the *Portico* of St. *Paul's* Cathedral (that are 4 Feet in Diameter) yet they are actually full 14 Inches more in their Diameters; and conſequently they are more, than half as ſtrong again. Becauſe 16, the Square of the Diameter of one of St. *Paul's* Columns, is leſs than two Thirds of 26, eight-twelve the Square of the Diameter of one of theſe Columns. *A Deception, not to be paralleld, in all the Columns, yet erected, by Greeks and Romans.*

It is from ſuch Reſearches that I have extracted the Rules, and Proportions of theſe Deſigns; and, being in general made plain to Inſpection, by Scales of equal Parts to each, needs no other Explication.

PLATE I. to XVI. 5 Columns, with 11 Entablatures.

XVII. to XXVIII. 12 Frontiſpieces for Doors, with their Members, geometrically deſcribed at large.

XXIX. *Arcades* for *Piazzas*, with the Geometrical Conſtruction of their Curves.

XXX. A Colonade. XXXI. An *Umbrella*.

XXXII. A Portico, Entrance of a Banquetting Room, *&c.*

XXXIII. Six circular Windows, or Lights, over Doors.

XXXIV. Six ſquare Windows, for Attic Stories.

XXXV. to XL. 6 Windows, for State-Rooms, Pavillions, *&c.*

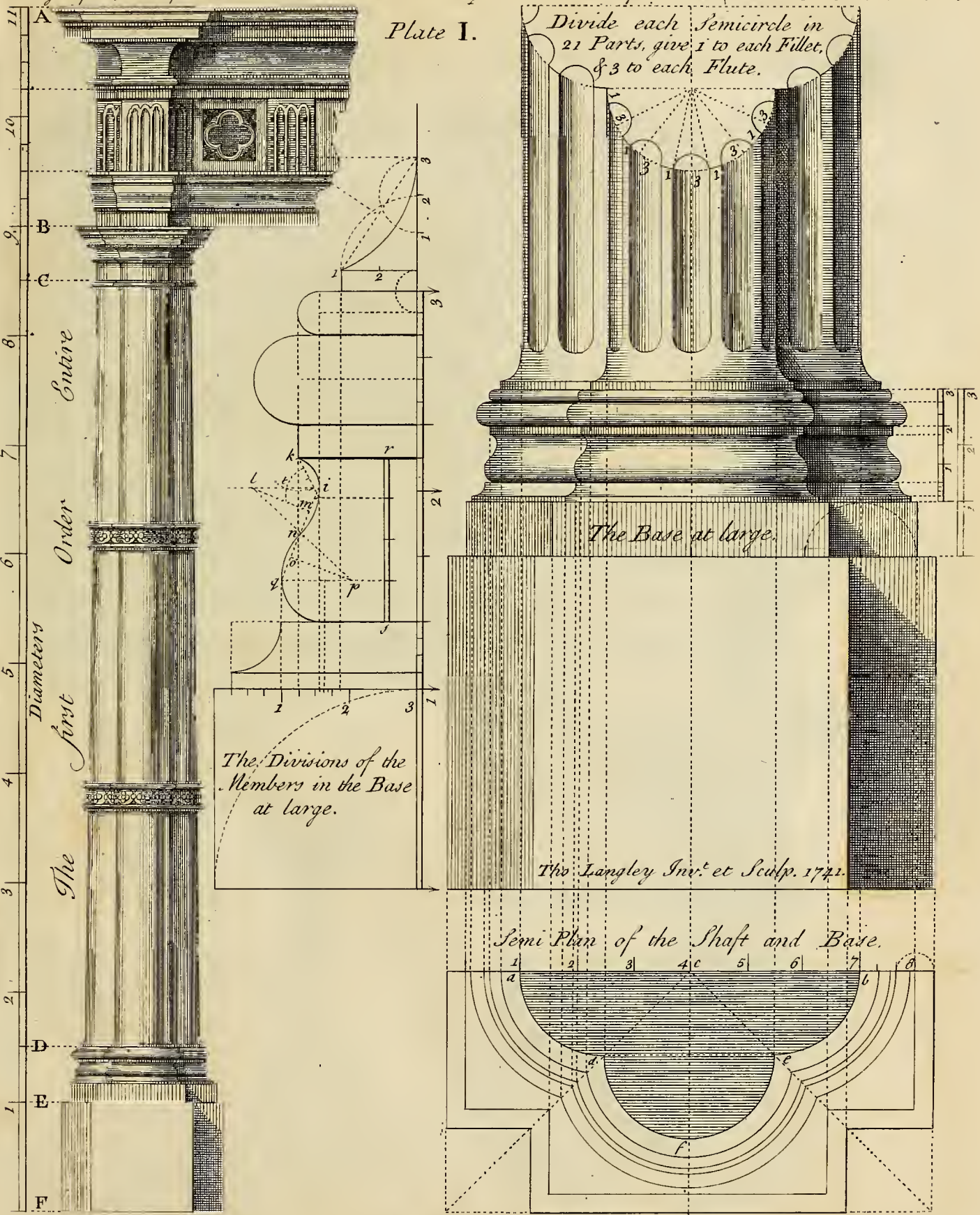
XLI. to XLVIII. Eight Chimney Pieces.

XLIX. to LXII. 14 *Umbrellas*, *Temples*, and *Pavillions*.

It may be objected, that the Expence of Buildings of this Kind, will be greater, than in the *Grecian Mode*; and eſpecially by ignorant Workmen, I will undertake to erect all Sorts of Buildings in the *Saxon Mode*, if free from Enrichments, for the ſame Expence, as a plain Building of the ſame Magnitude in the *Grecian Mode*; and if enriched, for leſs than Ornaments uſed in any of the *Grecian Orders*.---And ſuch *Noblemen* may find their own Materials, which will greatly abate the Expence. *Jan.* 31, 1747. Batty Langley.

NB. *We shall first exhibit* five new Orders *of* Columns, *Plain & Enrichd, and then shew their Use in the Forming of Designs for Frontispieces, to* Doors, Windows, Chimney-Pieces, Insides *of* Rooms *&c. in the* Gothick manner.

Plate I.



Divide AF. *the entire Height into 11 Parts, give 1 to* EF. *the Subplinth,* ½ *the next to* DE. *the Base; the next 7 to* CD *the Shaft; the next* ½ *to* BC *the Capital, and the upper 2 to* AB *the Entablature.*

The Gothick Entablature *&* Capital, *of the first* Order *at large.*

Plate II.

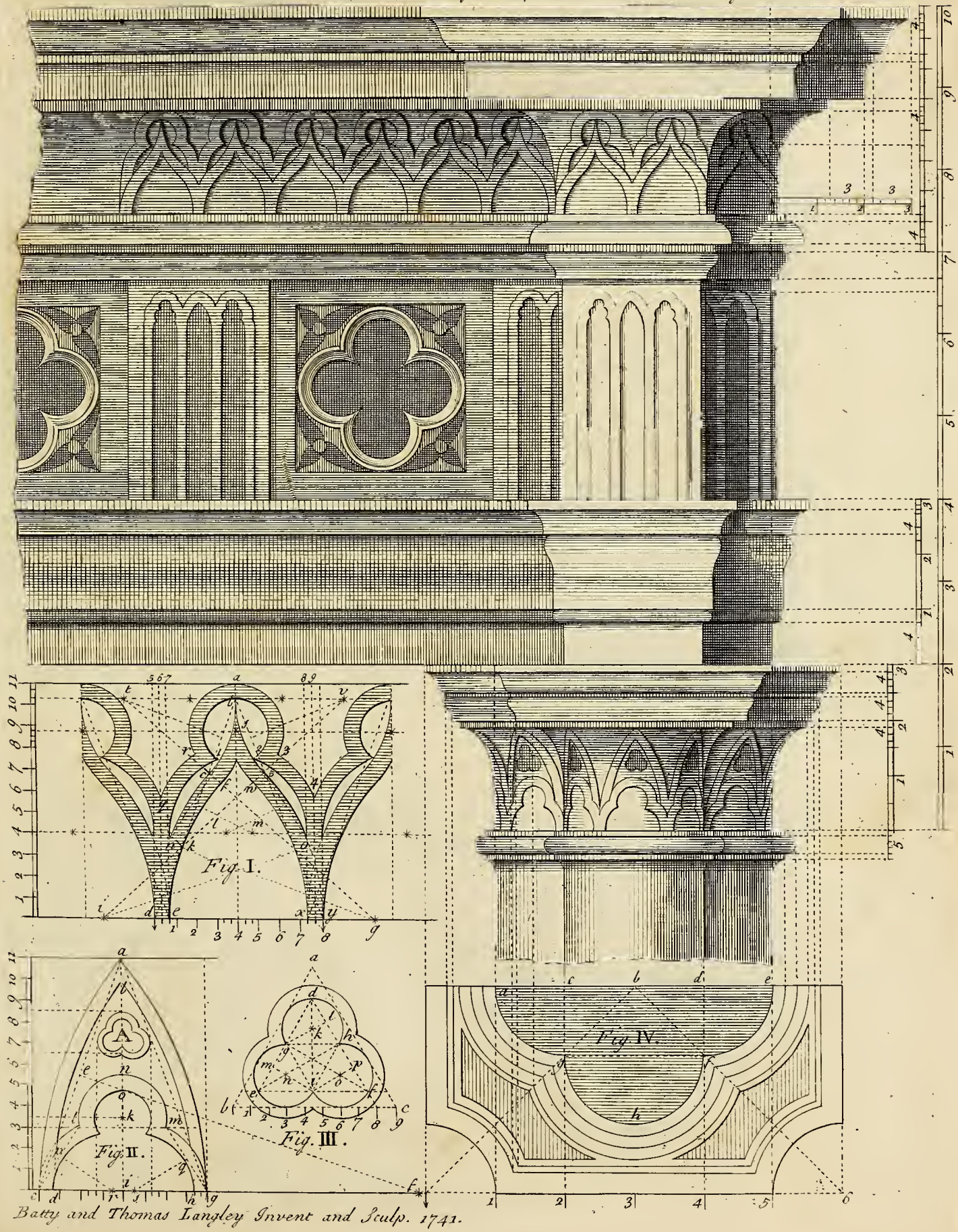


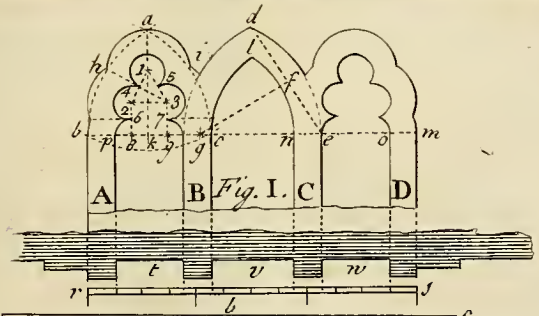
Fig. I.

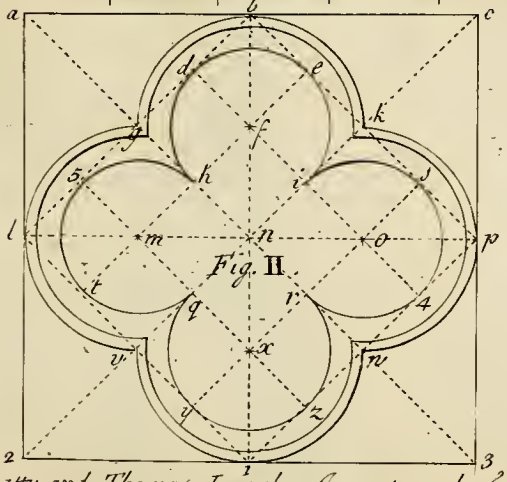
Fig. II.

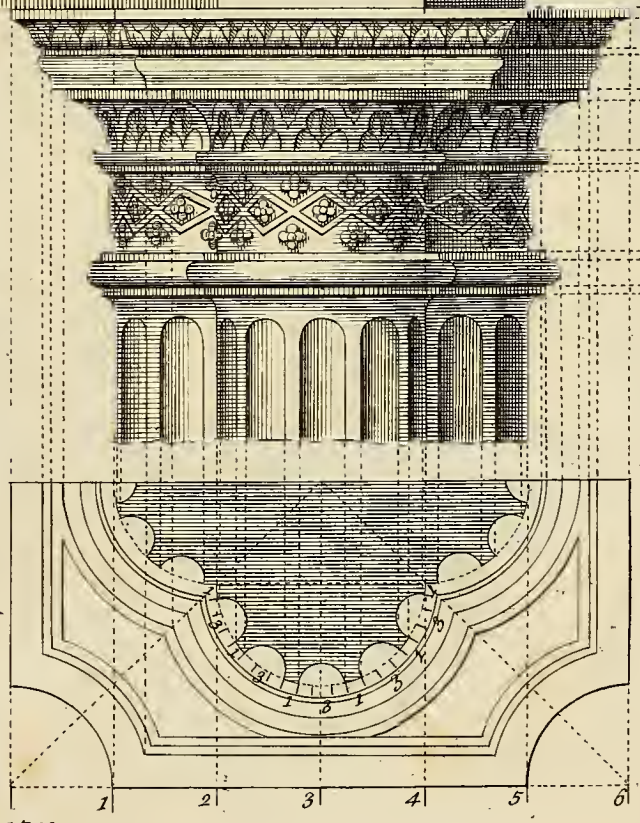
Fig. III.

Fig. IV.

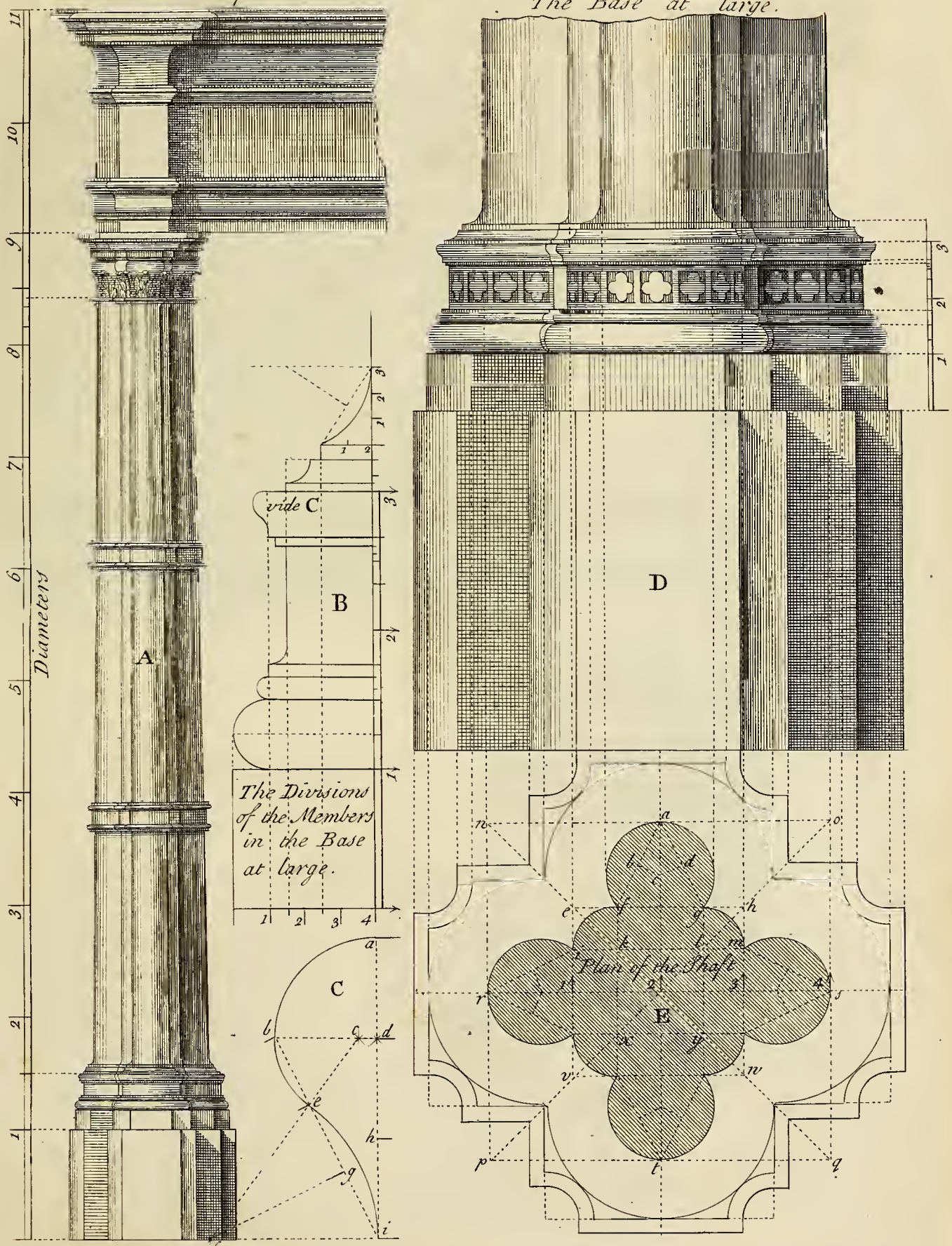
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.





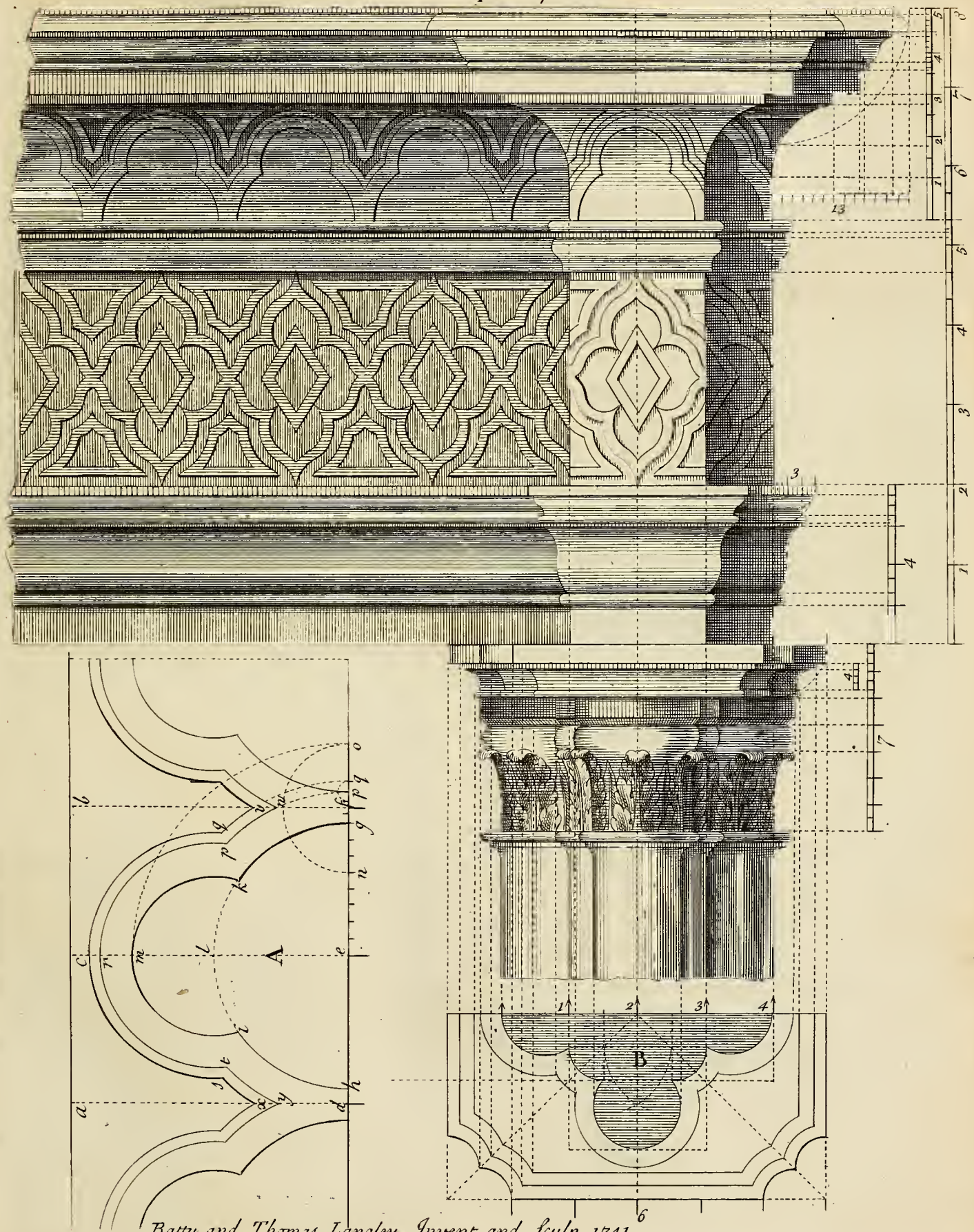


Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.



Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

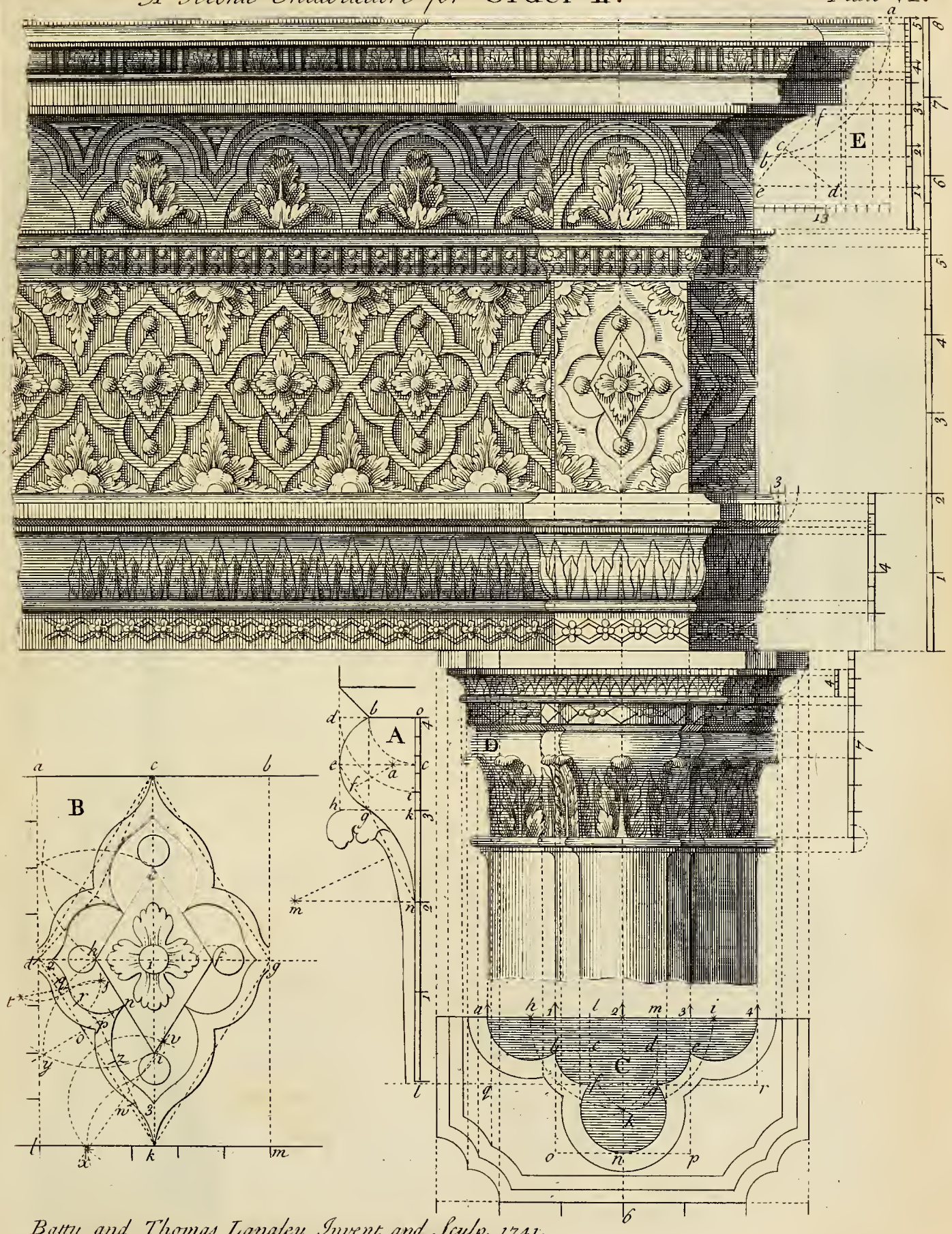
The Gothick Entablature *and* Capital *for* Order II. *Plate* V.



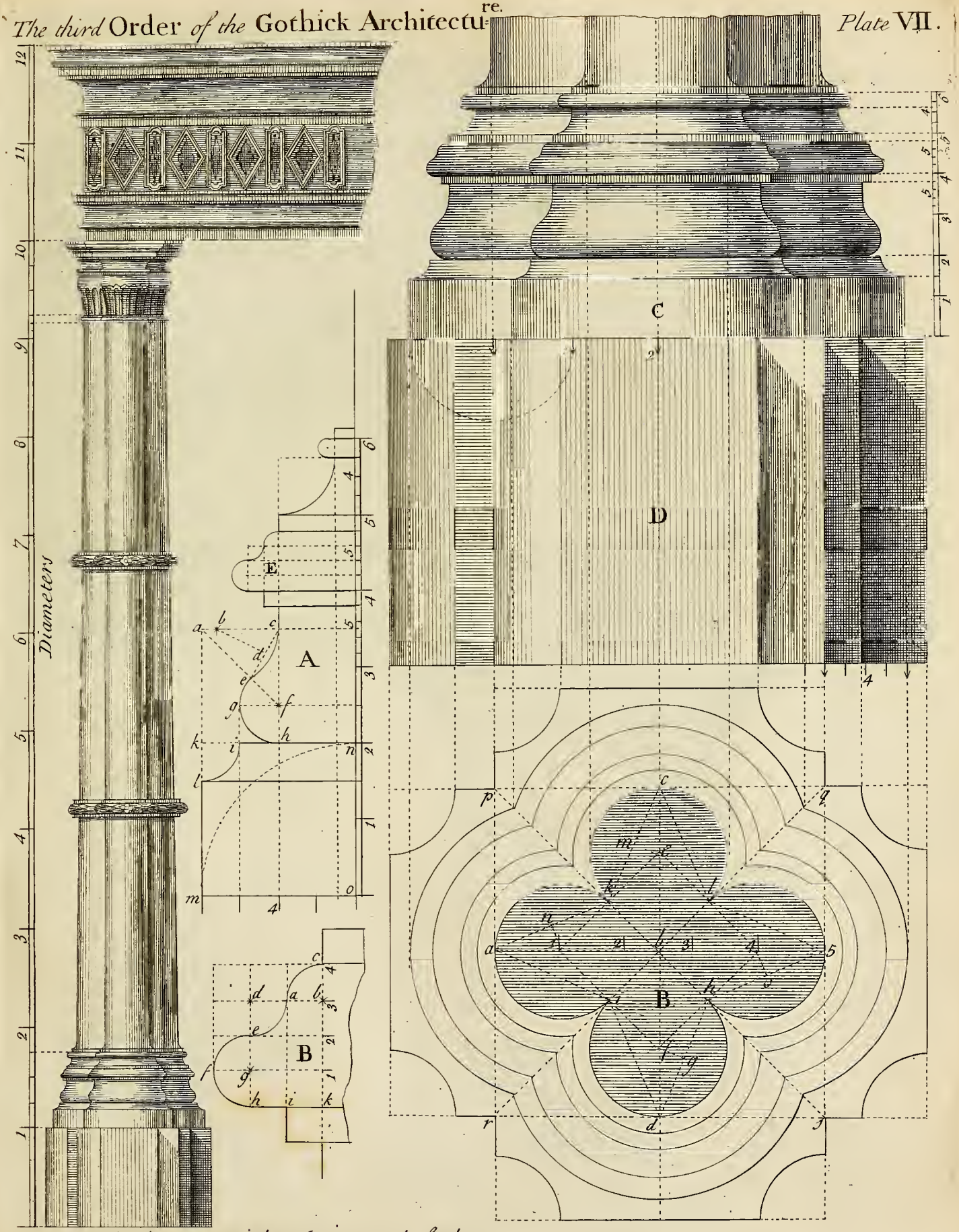
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

A Second Entablature for Order II.

Plate VI.



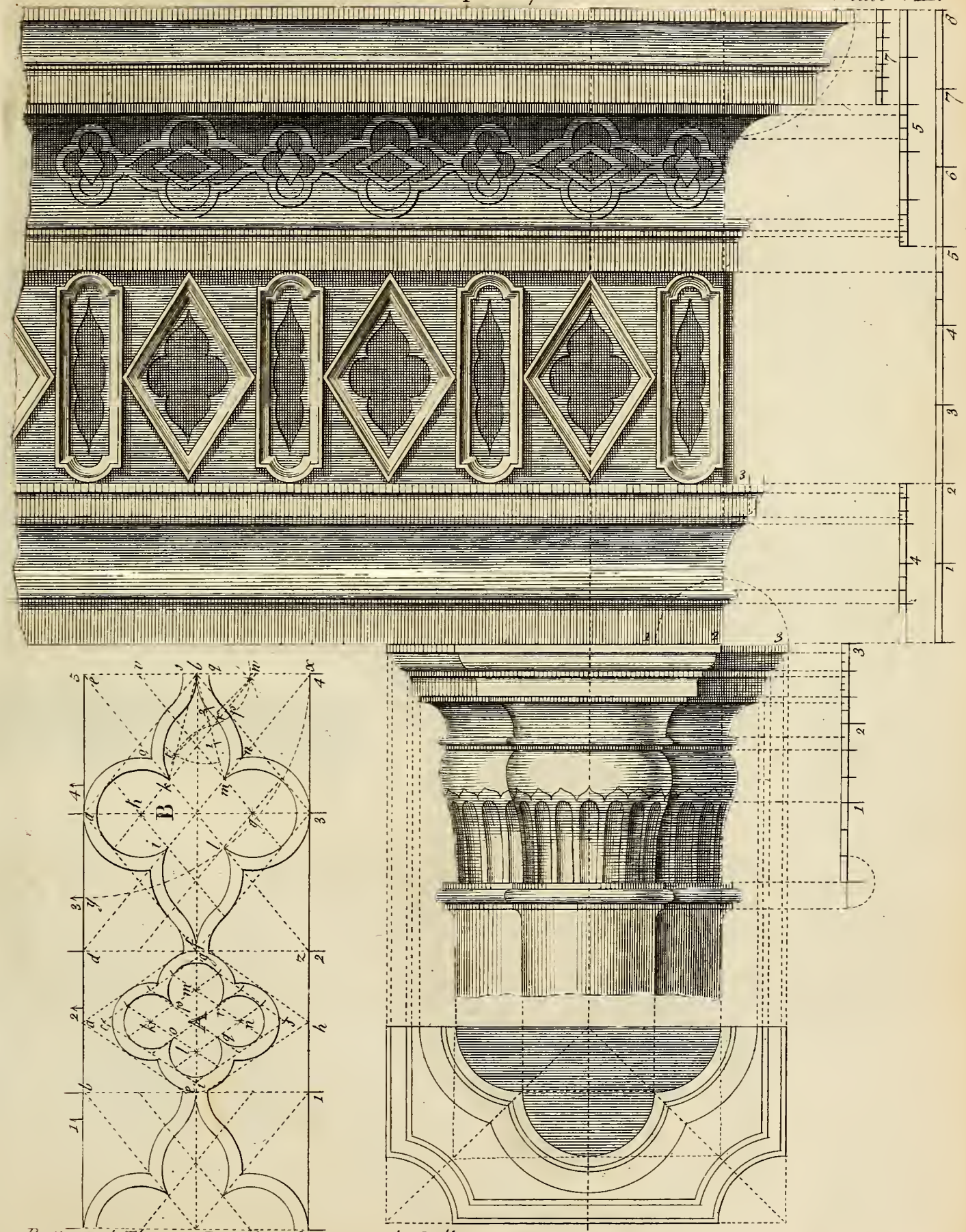
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.



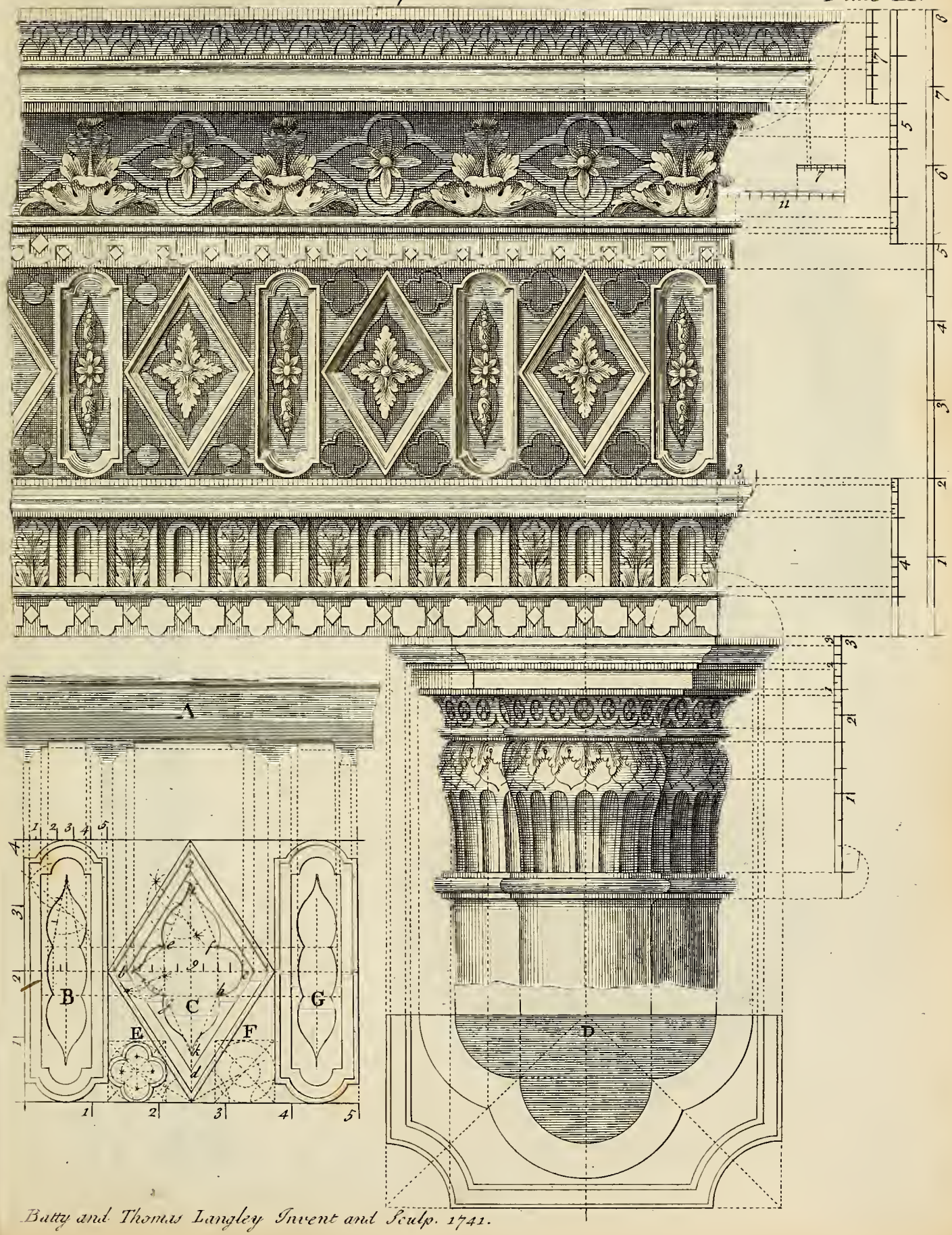
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

The Gothick Entablature *and* Capital *for* Order III.

Plate VIII.



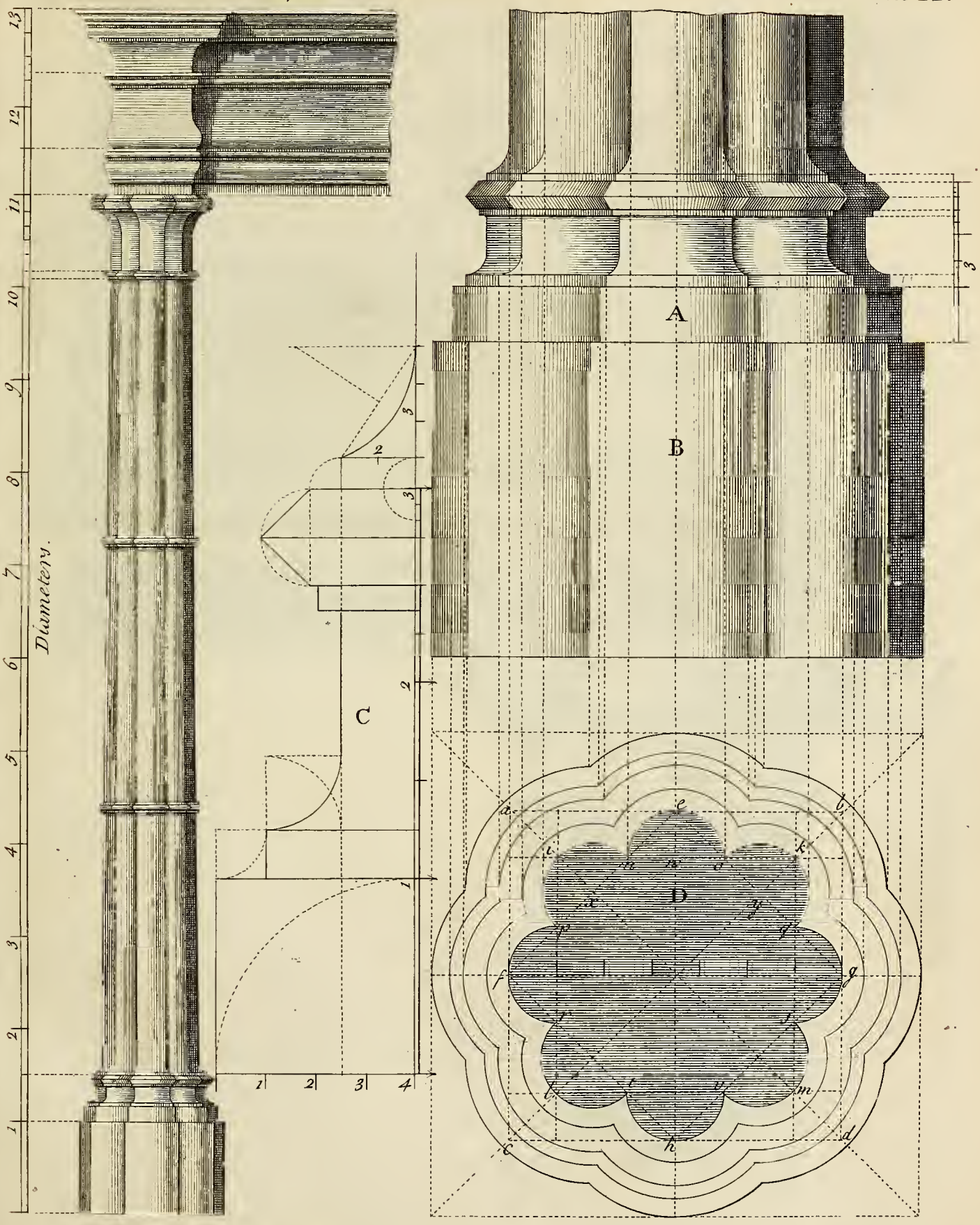
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Delin. 1741.



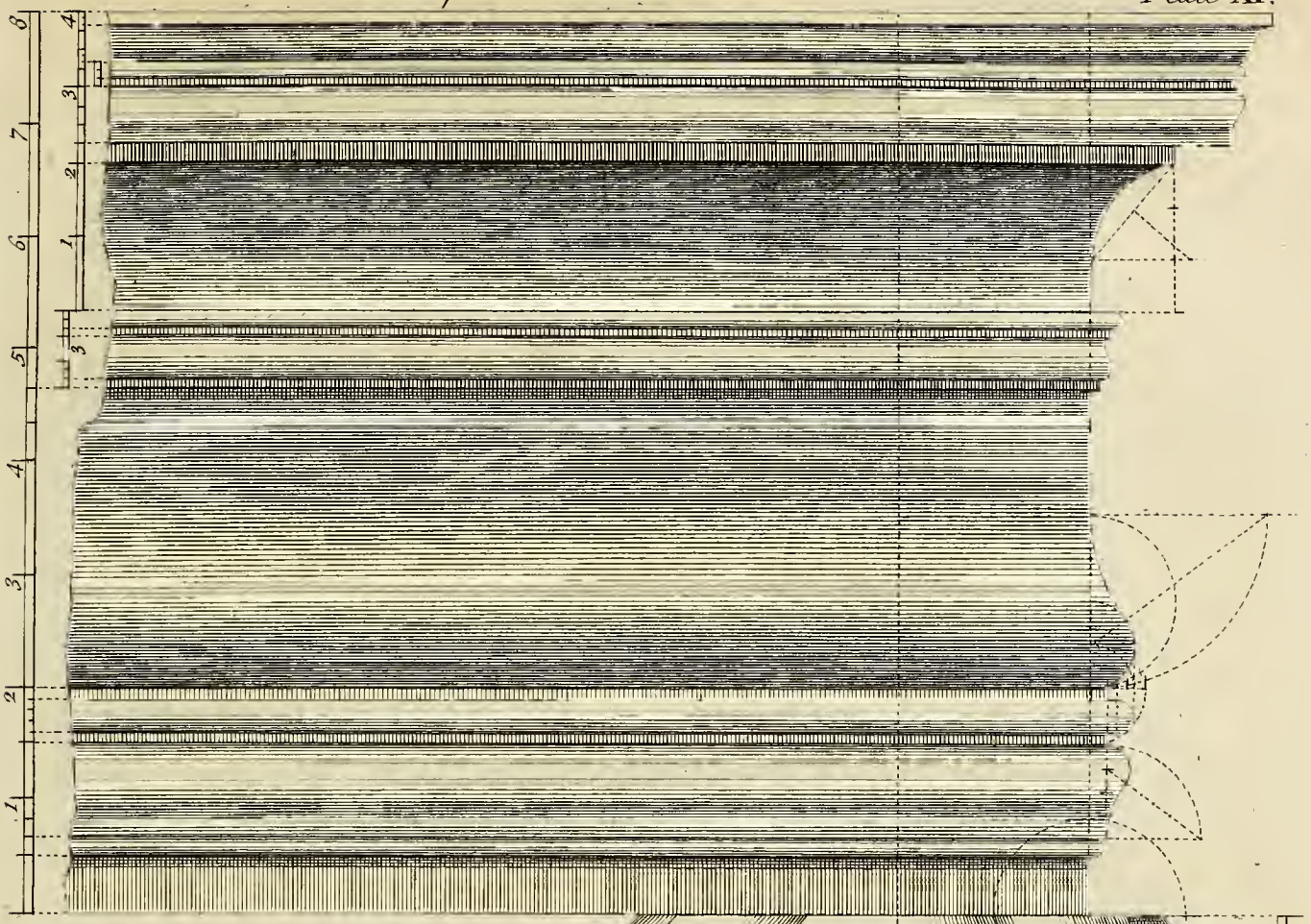
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

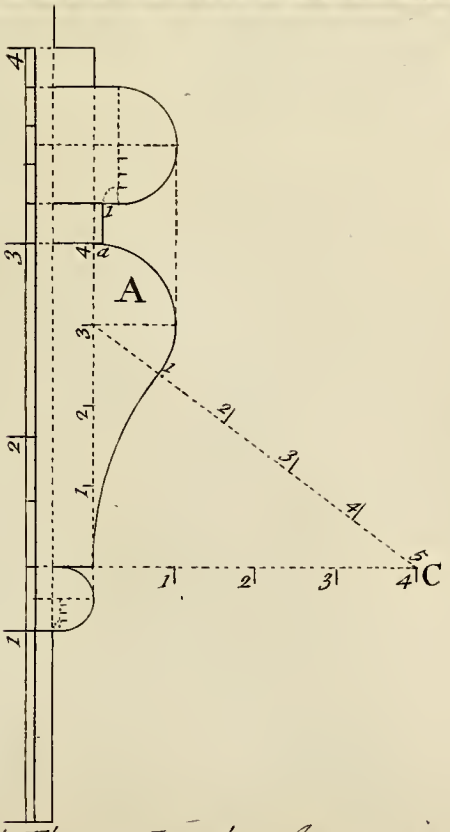
The Fourth Order *of the* Gothick Architecture.

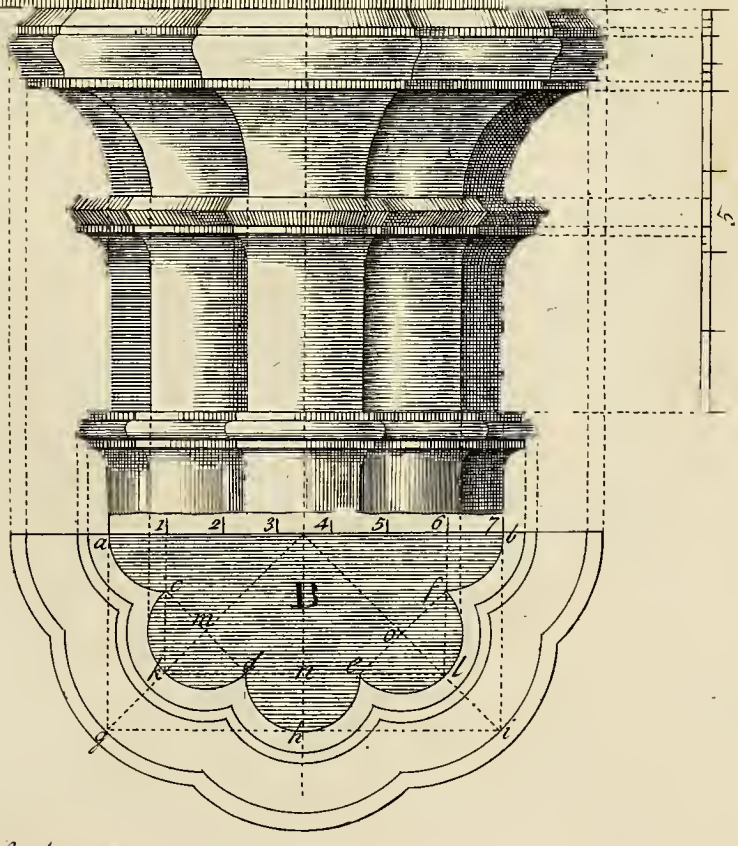
Plate X.



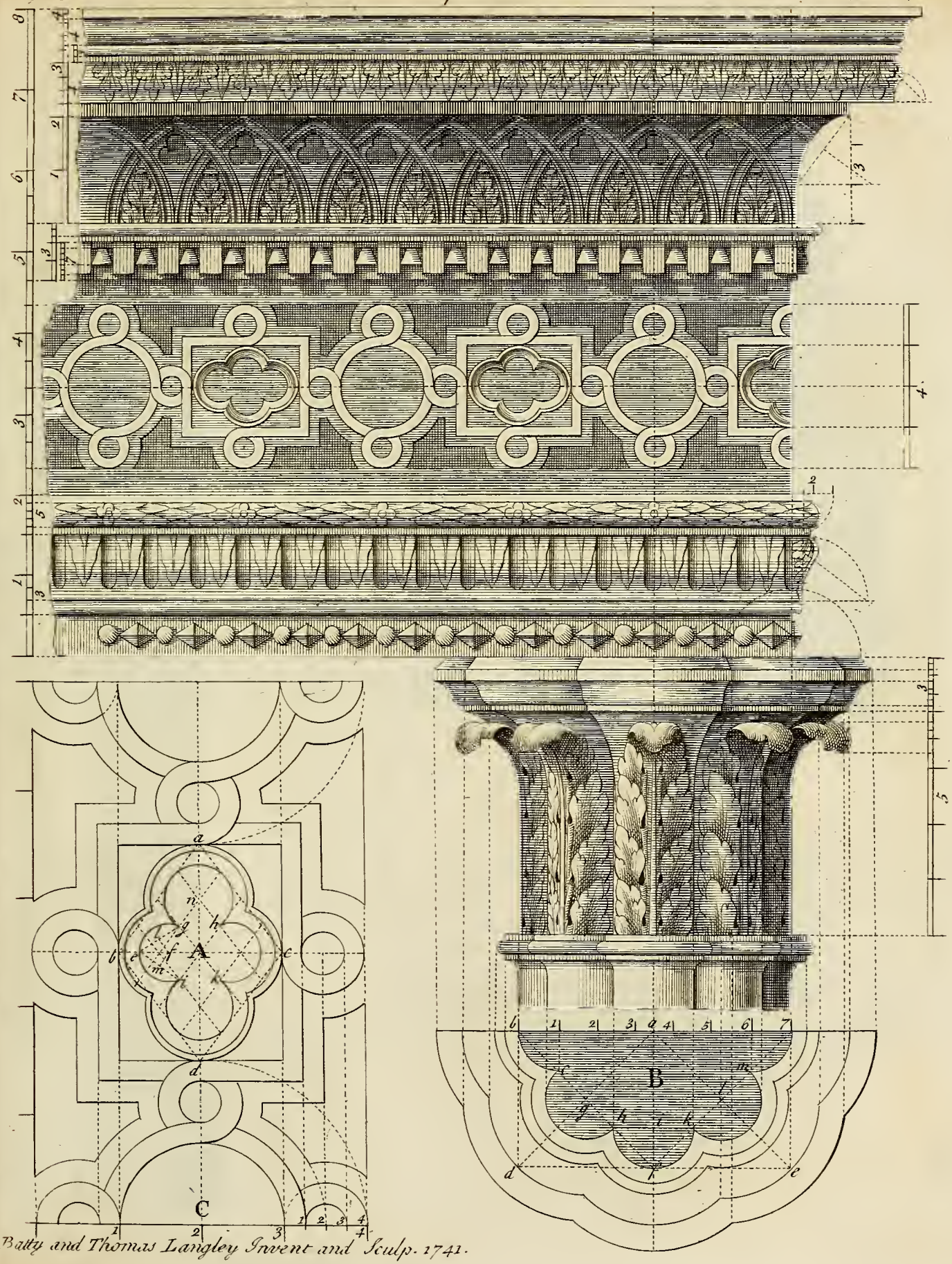
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.



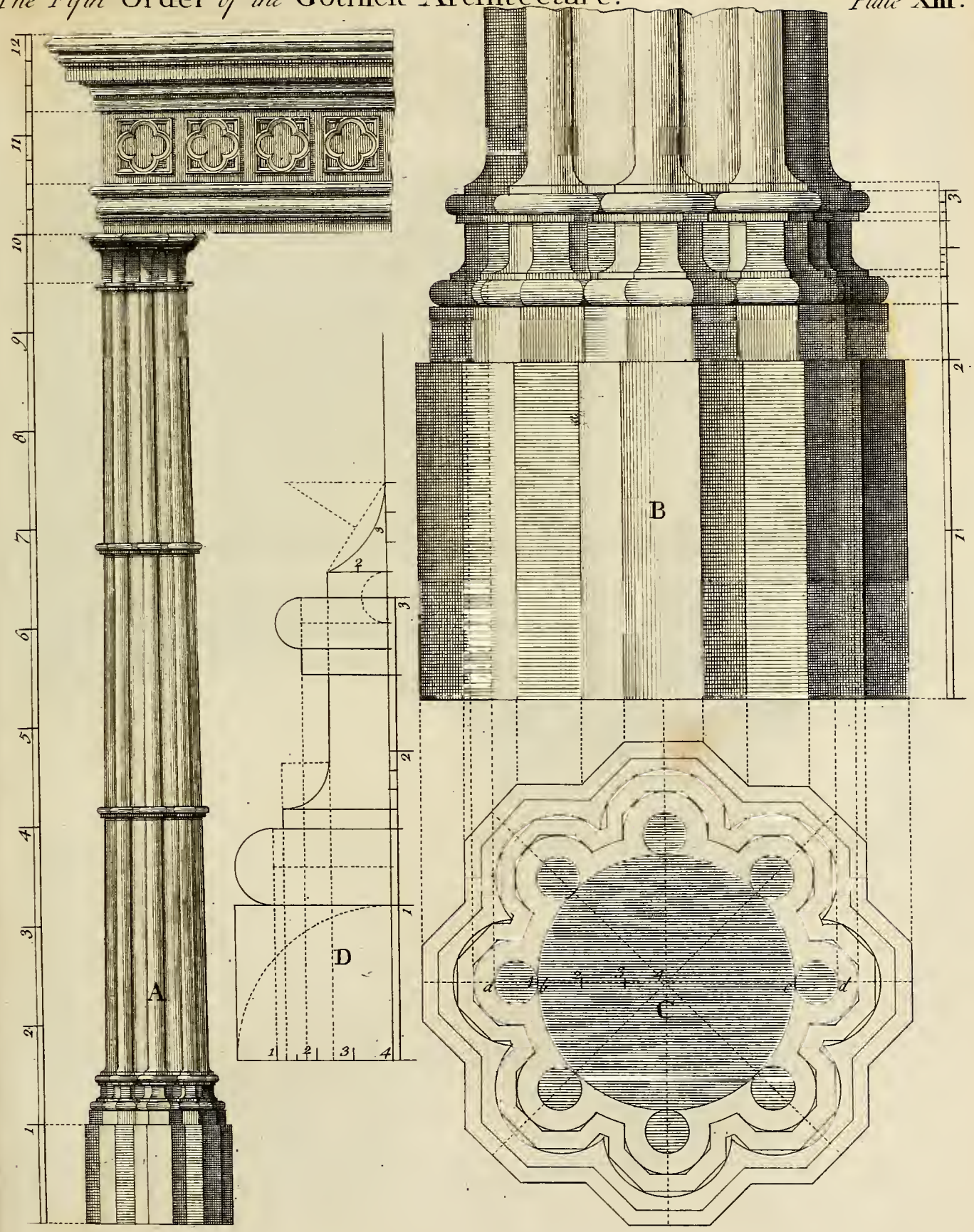




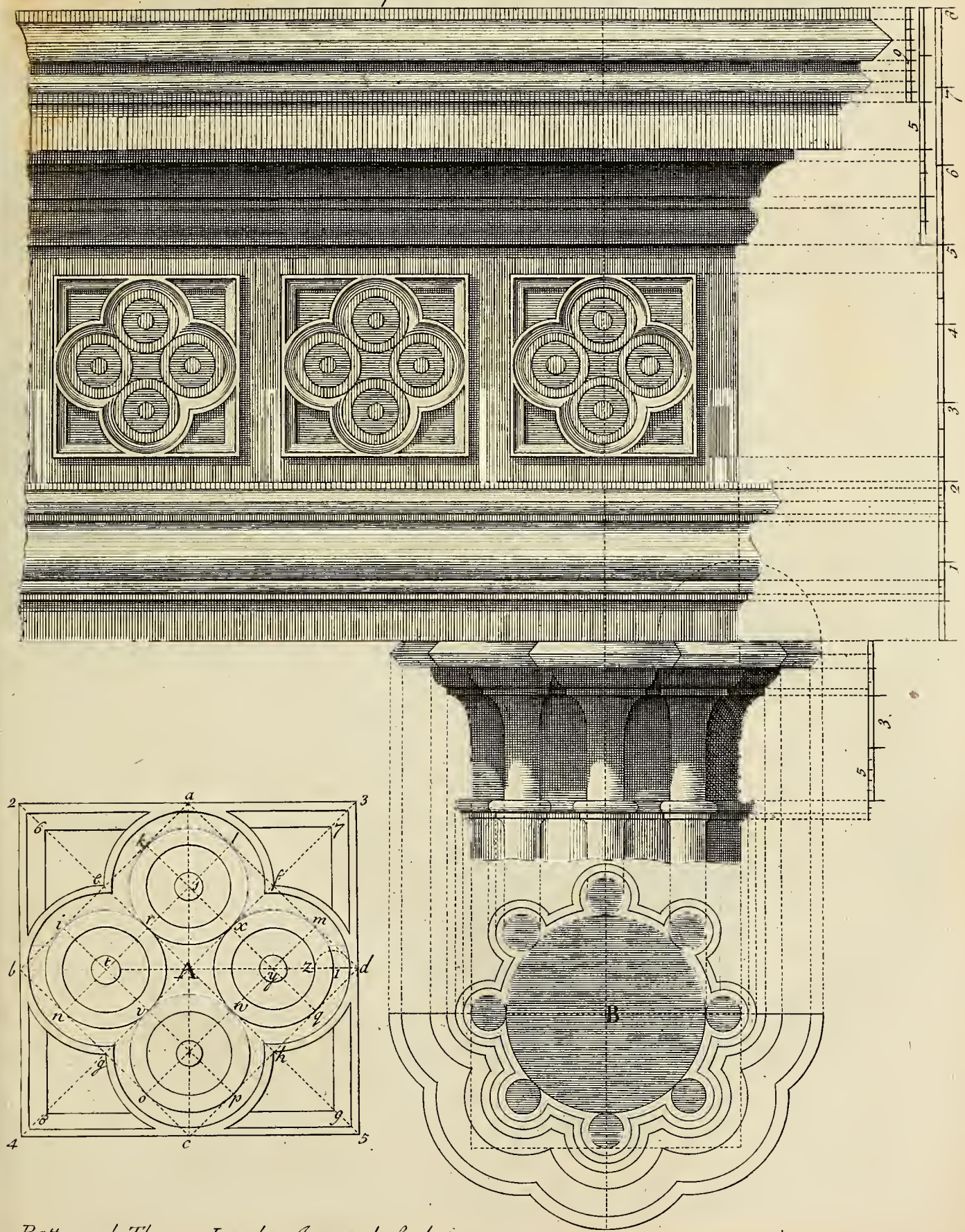
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.



Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

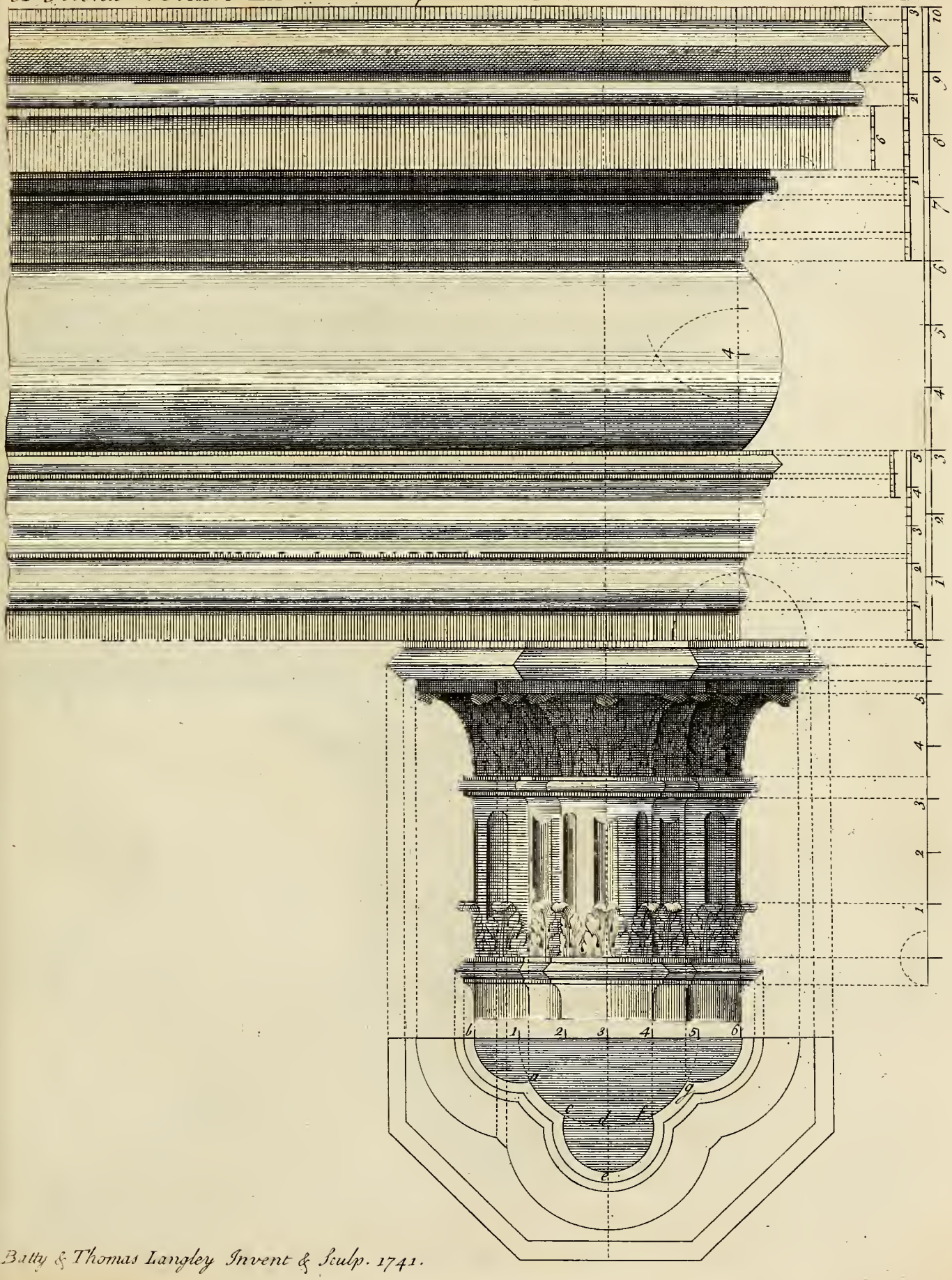


Batty and Thomas Langley Inv. and Sculp. 1741.



Batty and Thomas Langley Inv. and Sculp. 1741.

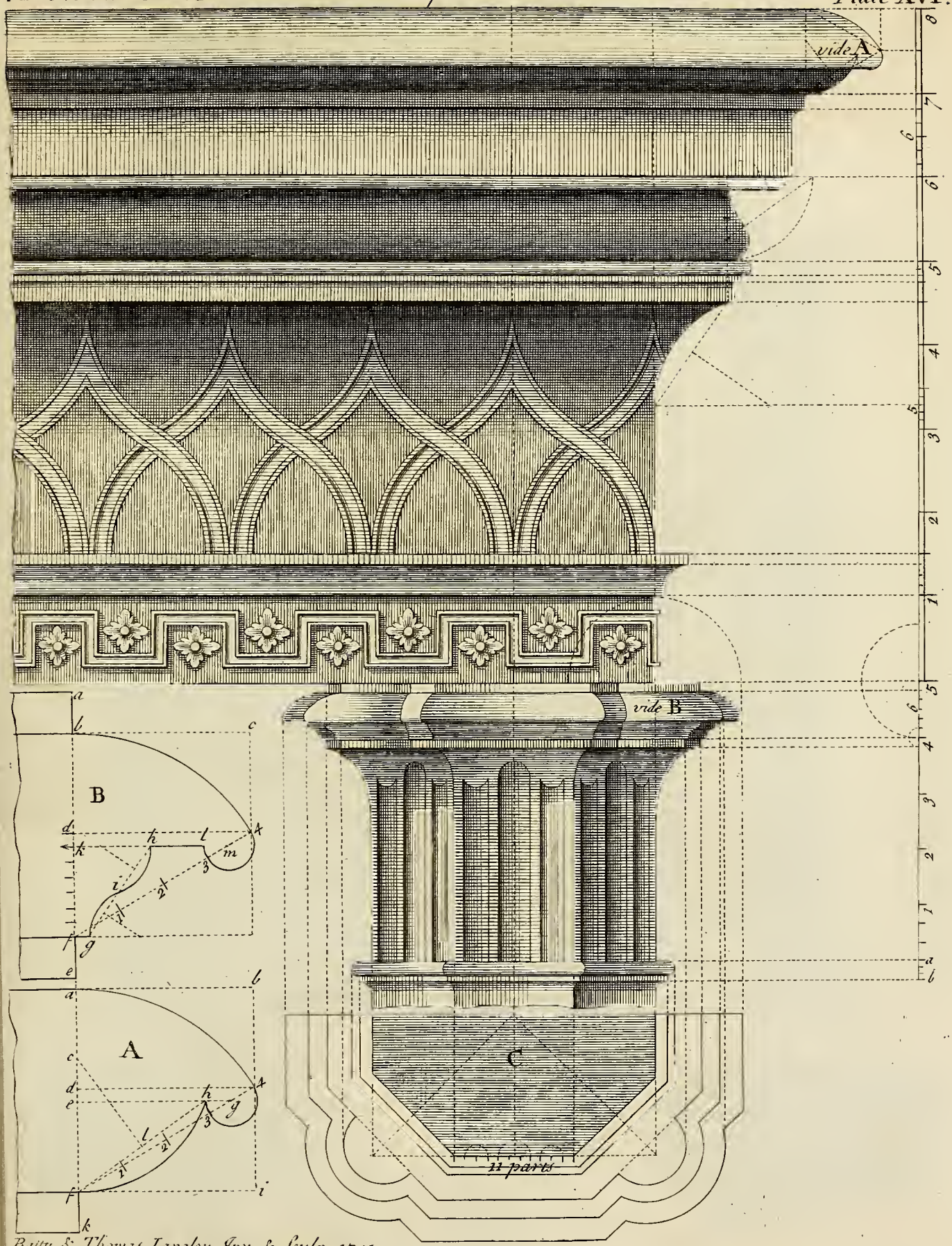
A Second Gothick Entablature *for* Order V. *Plate* XV.



Batty & Thomas Langley Invent & Sculp. 1741.

A Third Gothick Entablature *for* Order V.

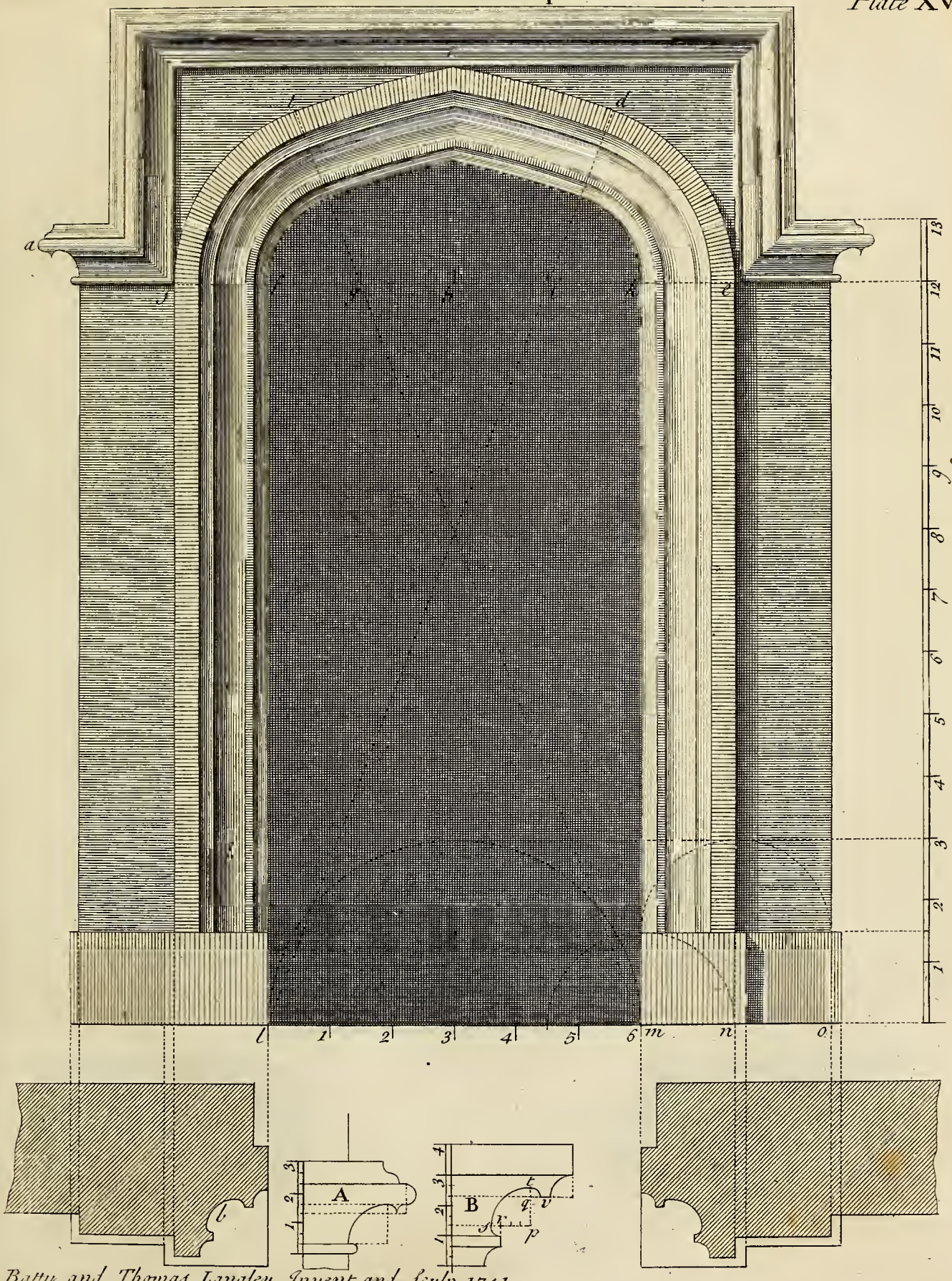
Plate XVI.



Batty & Thomas Langley Inv. & Sculp. 1741.

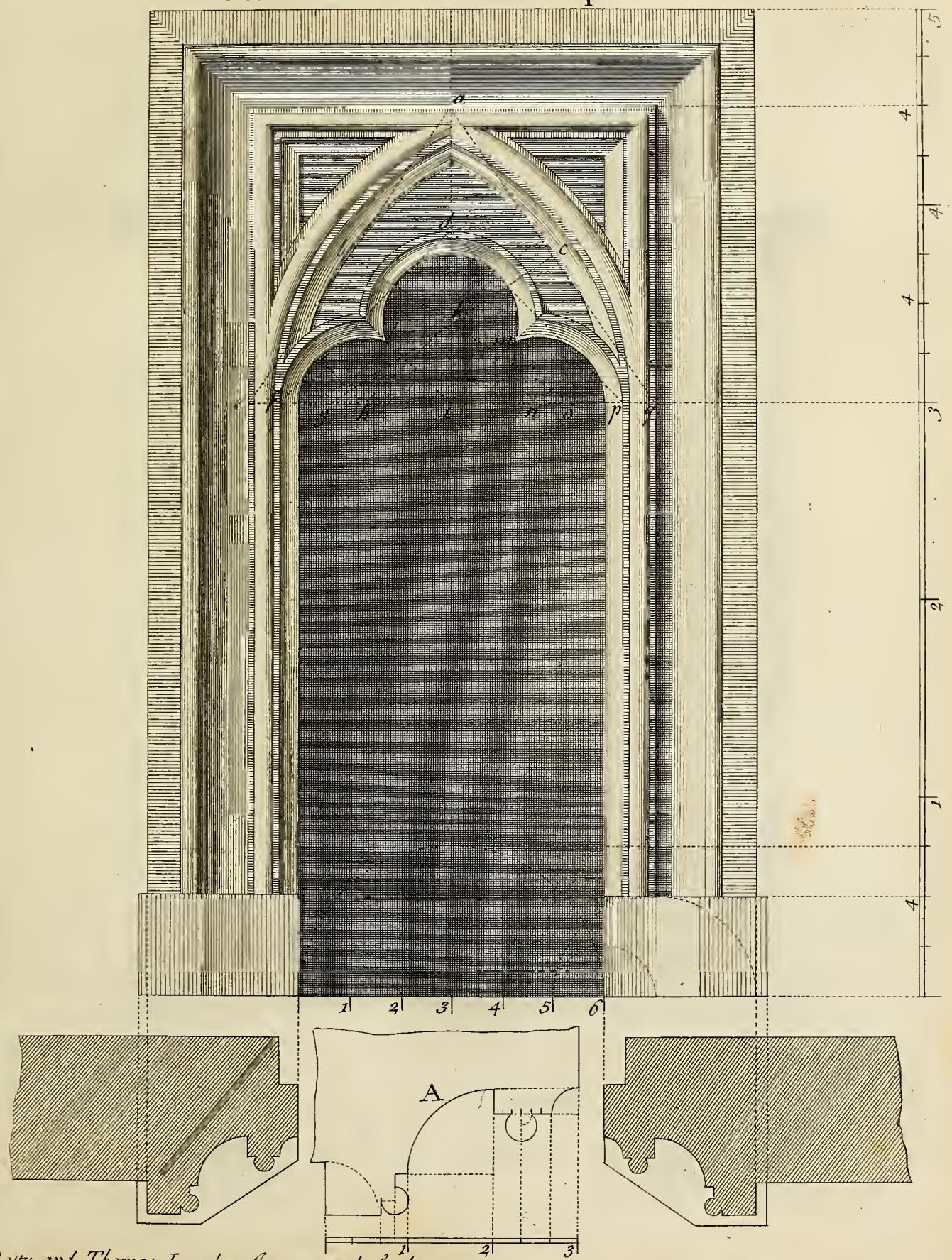
First Gothick Frontispiece.

Plate XVII.



Second Gothick Frontispiece.

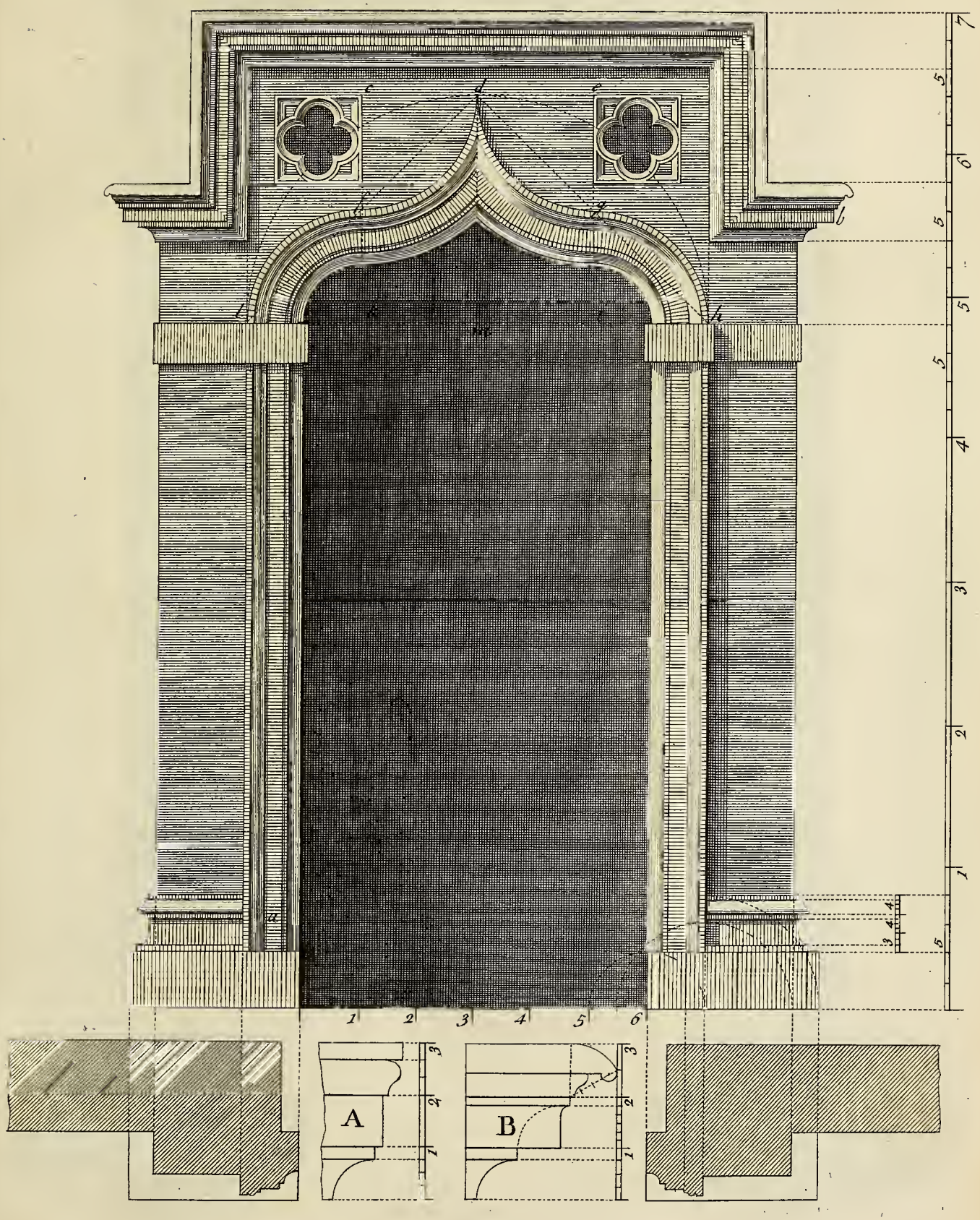
Plate XVIII.



Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

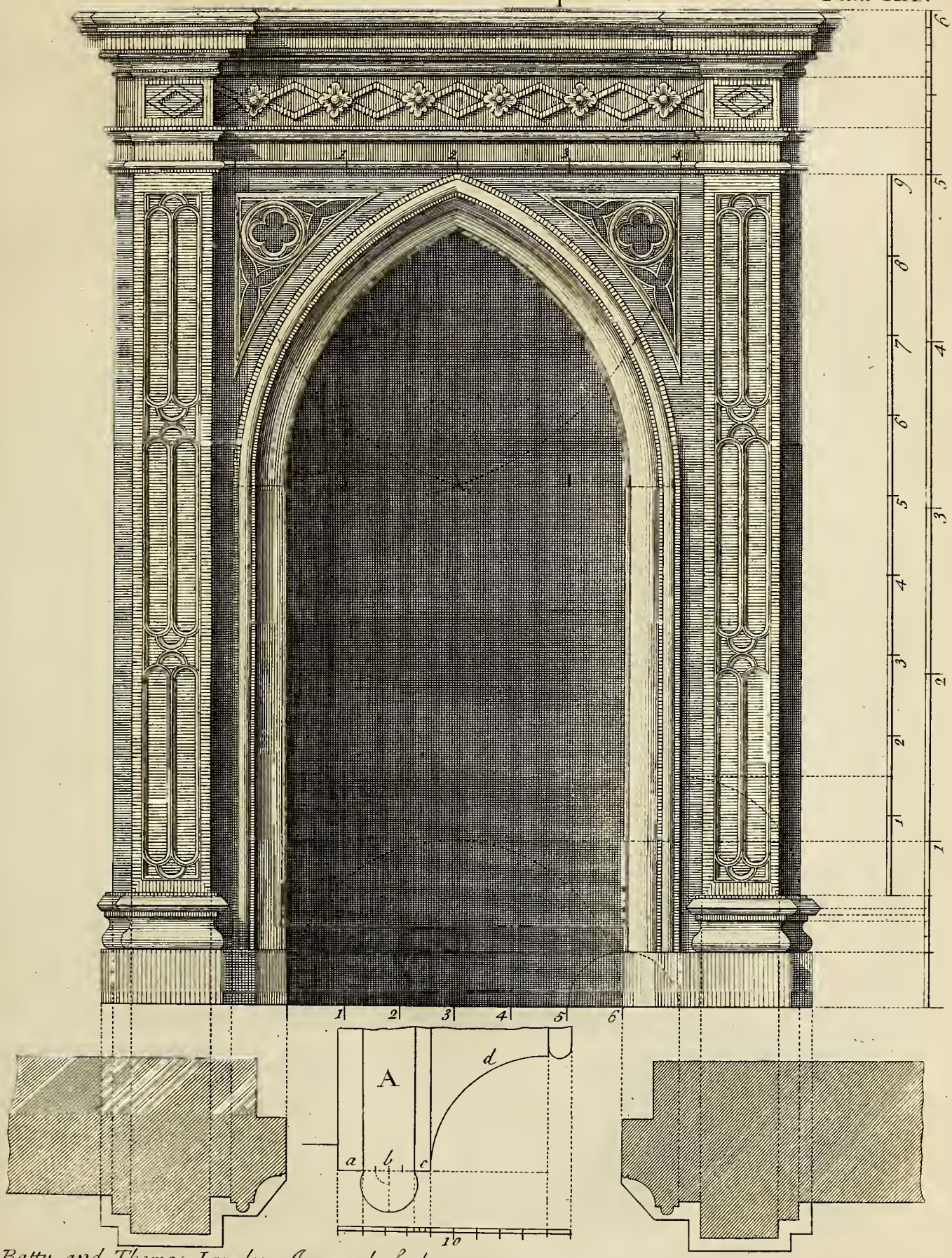
Third Gothick Frontispiece.

Plate XVIIII.



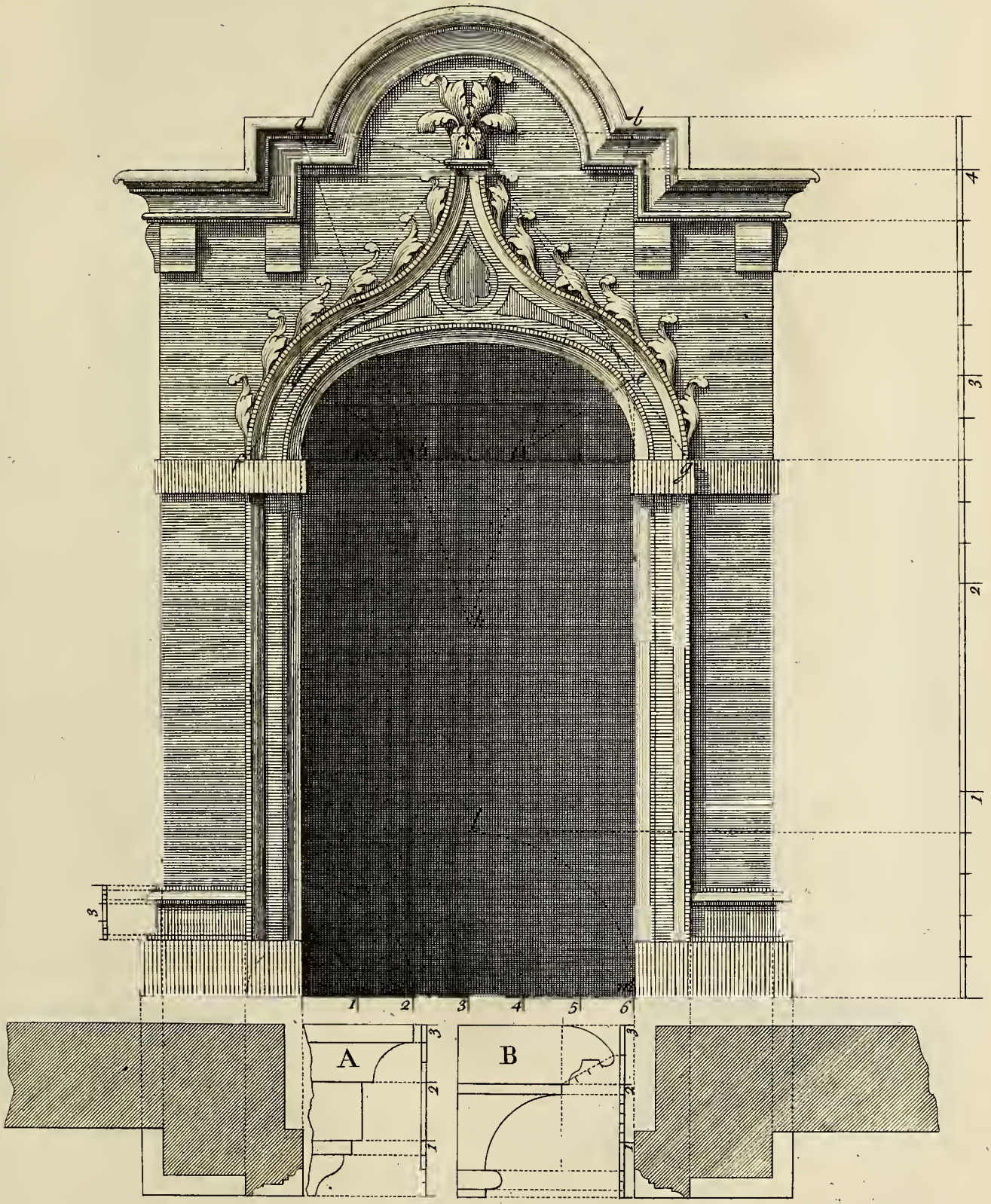
Batty and Thomas Langley Inv. and Sculp. 1741.

Fourth Gothick Frontispiece. *Plate* XX.

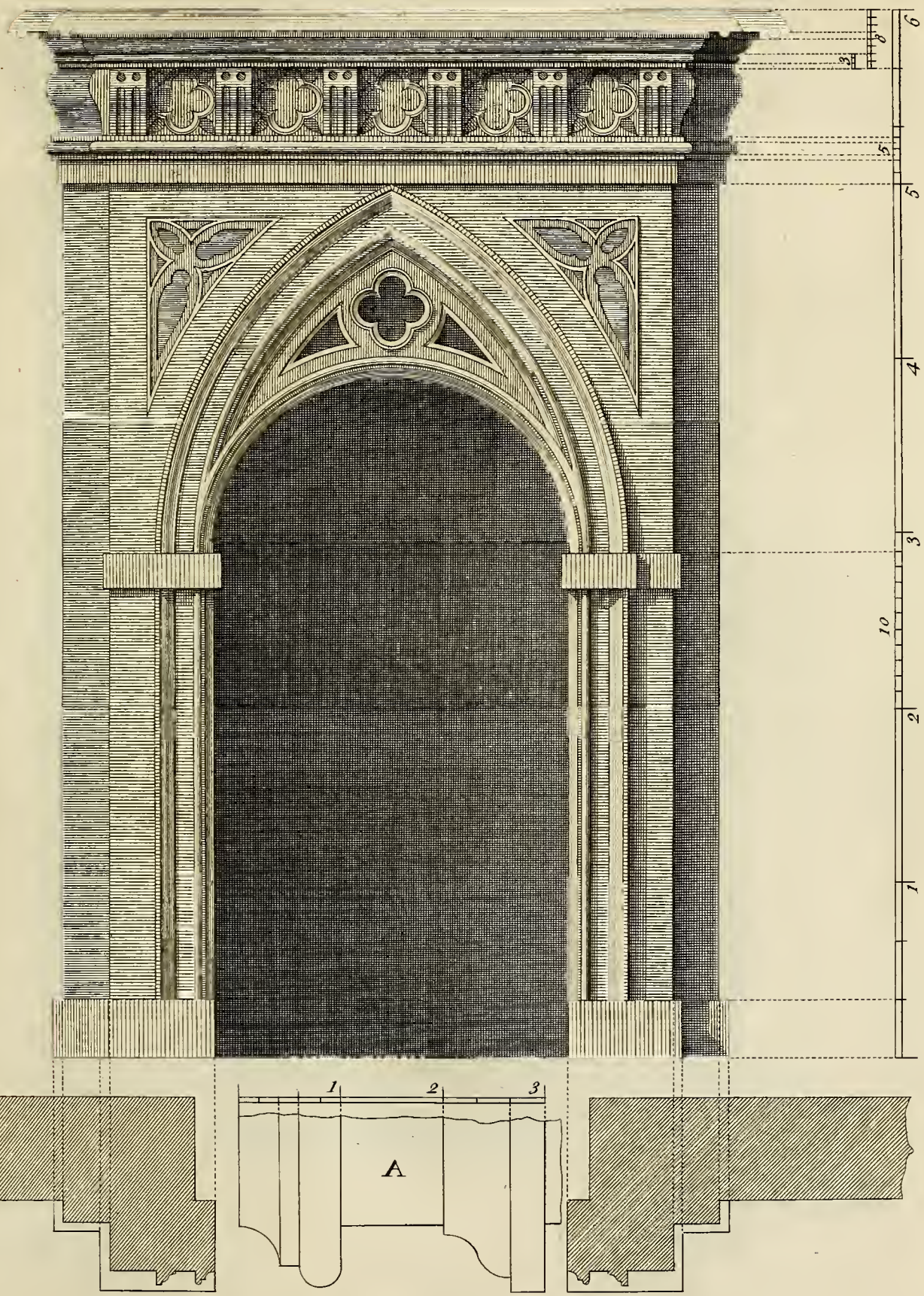


Batty and Thomas Langley Inv. and Sculp. 1741.

Fifth Frontispiece. *Plate* XXI.



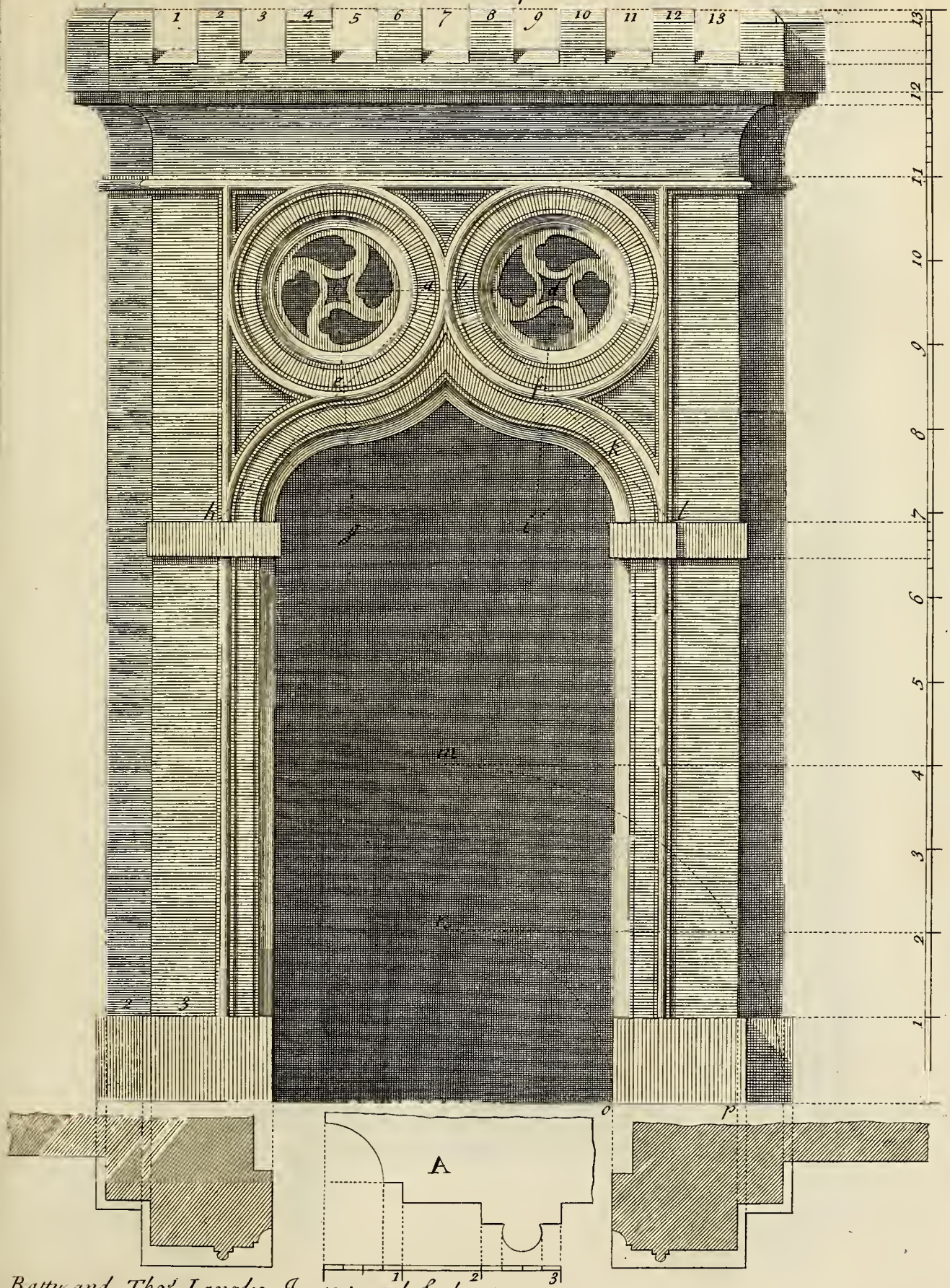
Batty and Tho.s Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.



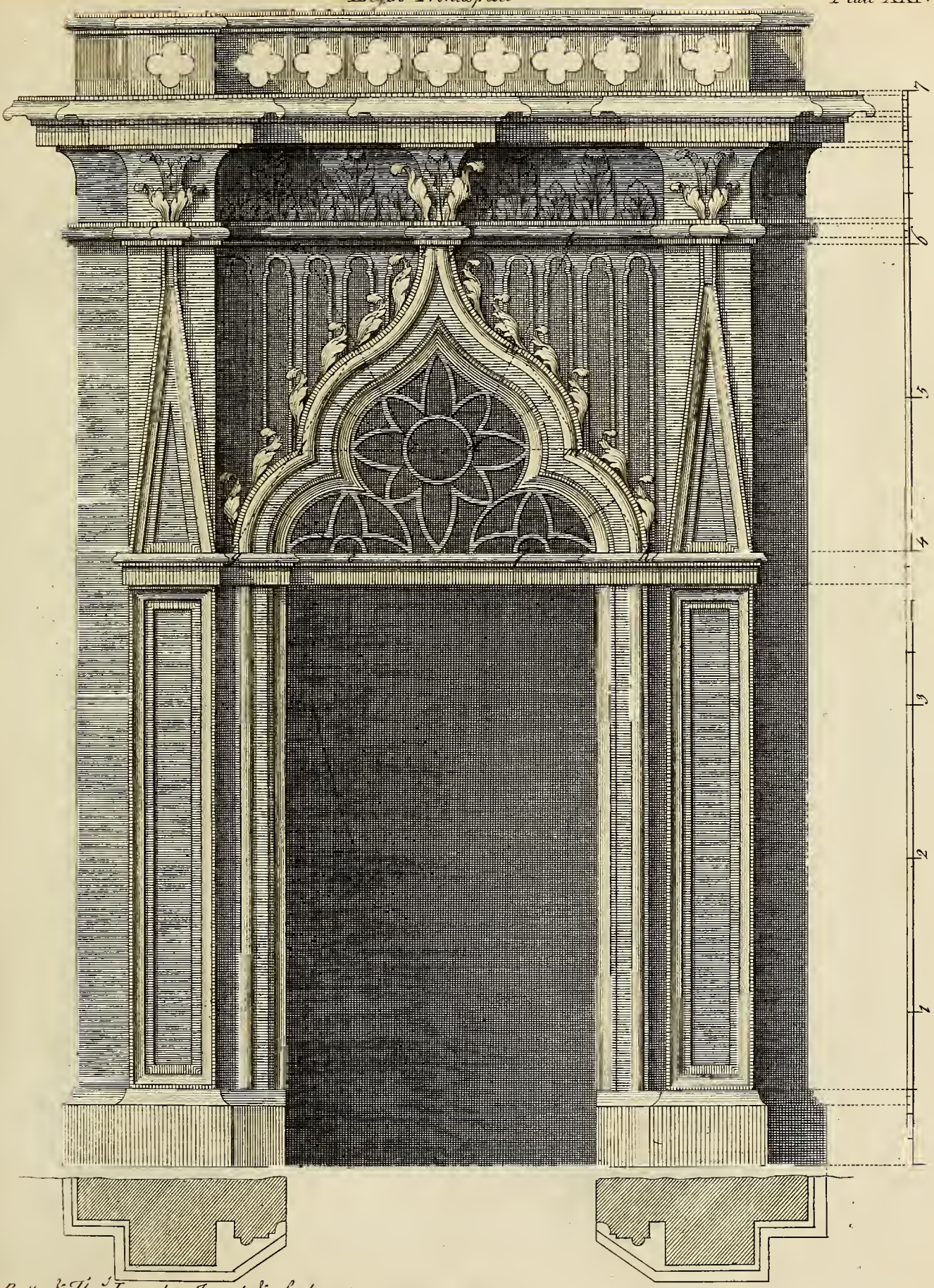
Batty and Thos Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

Seventh Frontispiece.

Plate XXIII.



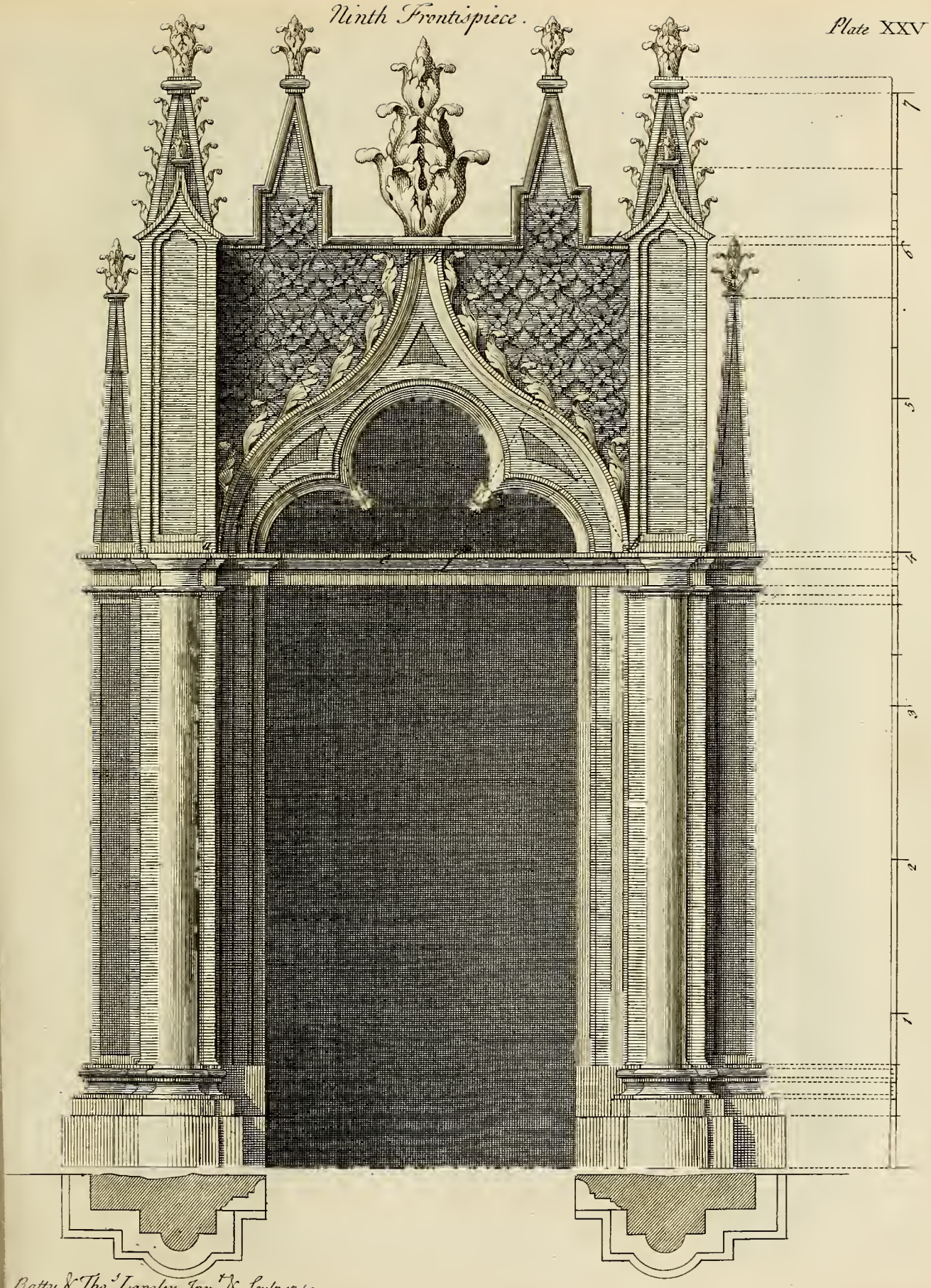
Batty and Thos. Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.



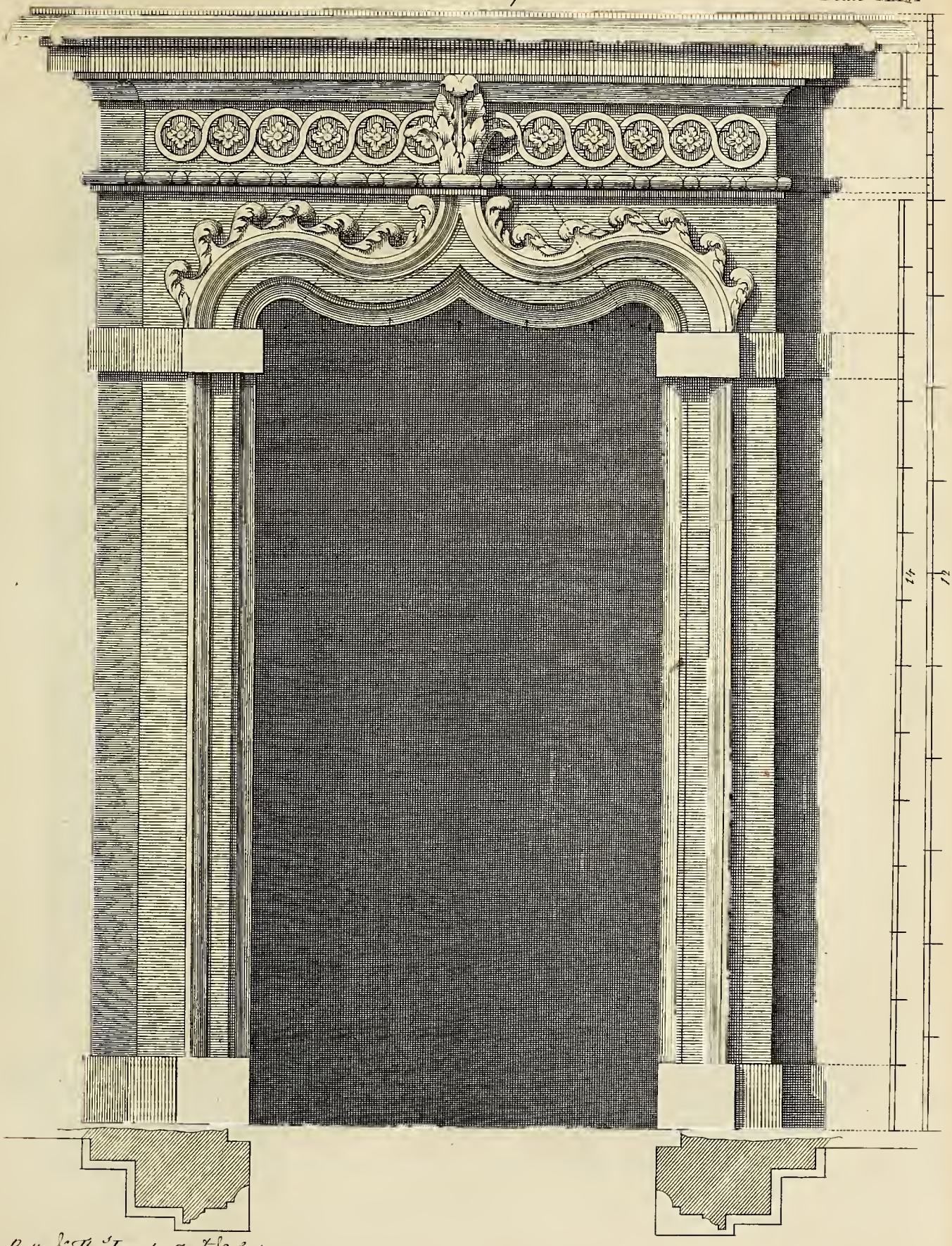
Batty & Tho.s Langley Invent & Sculp 1741.

Ninth Frontispiece.

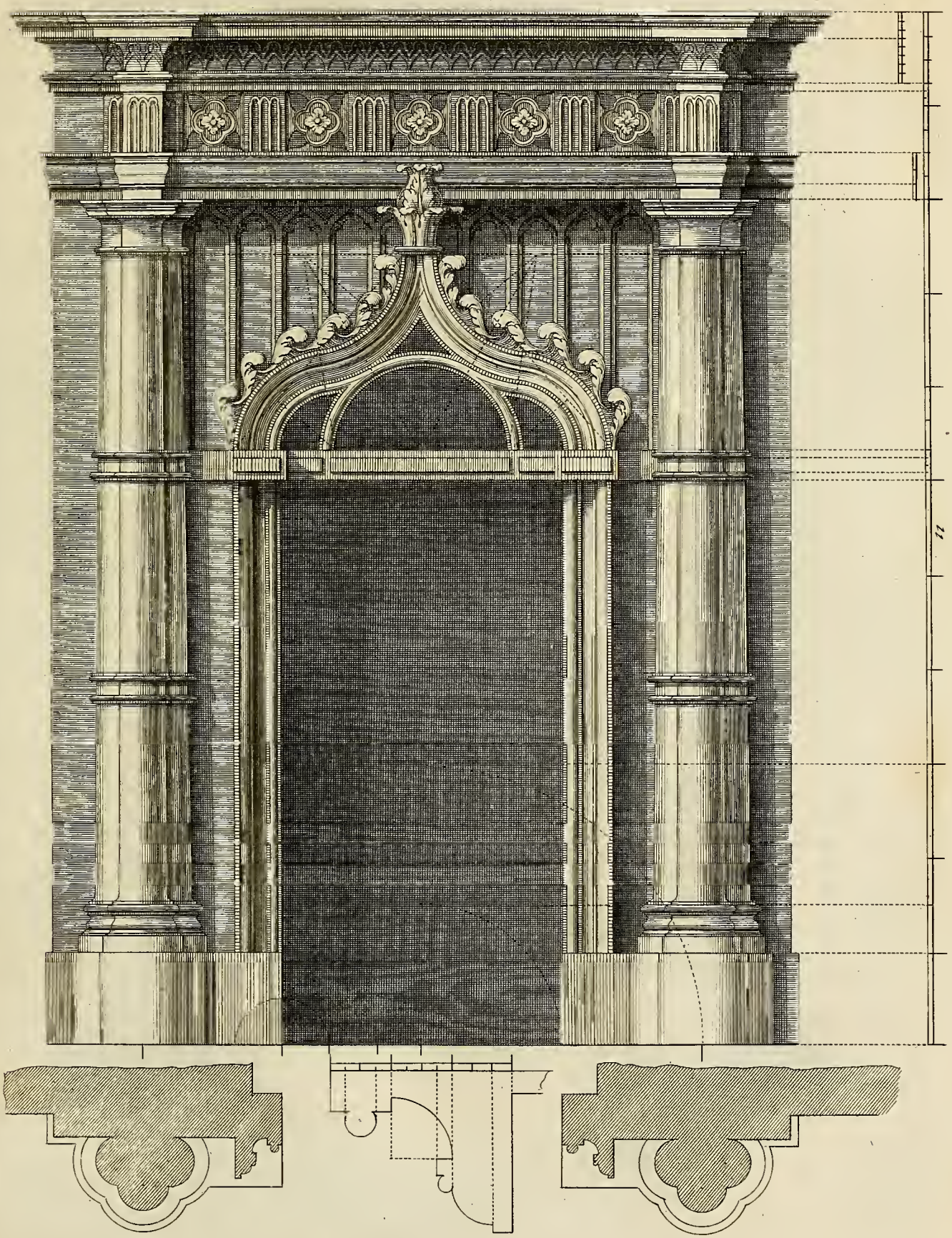
Plate XXV



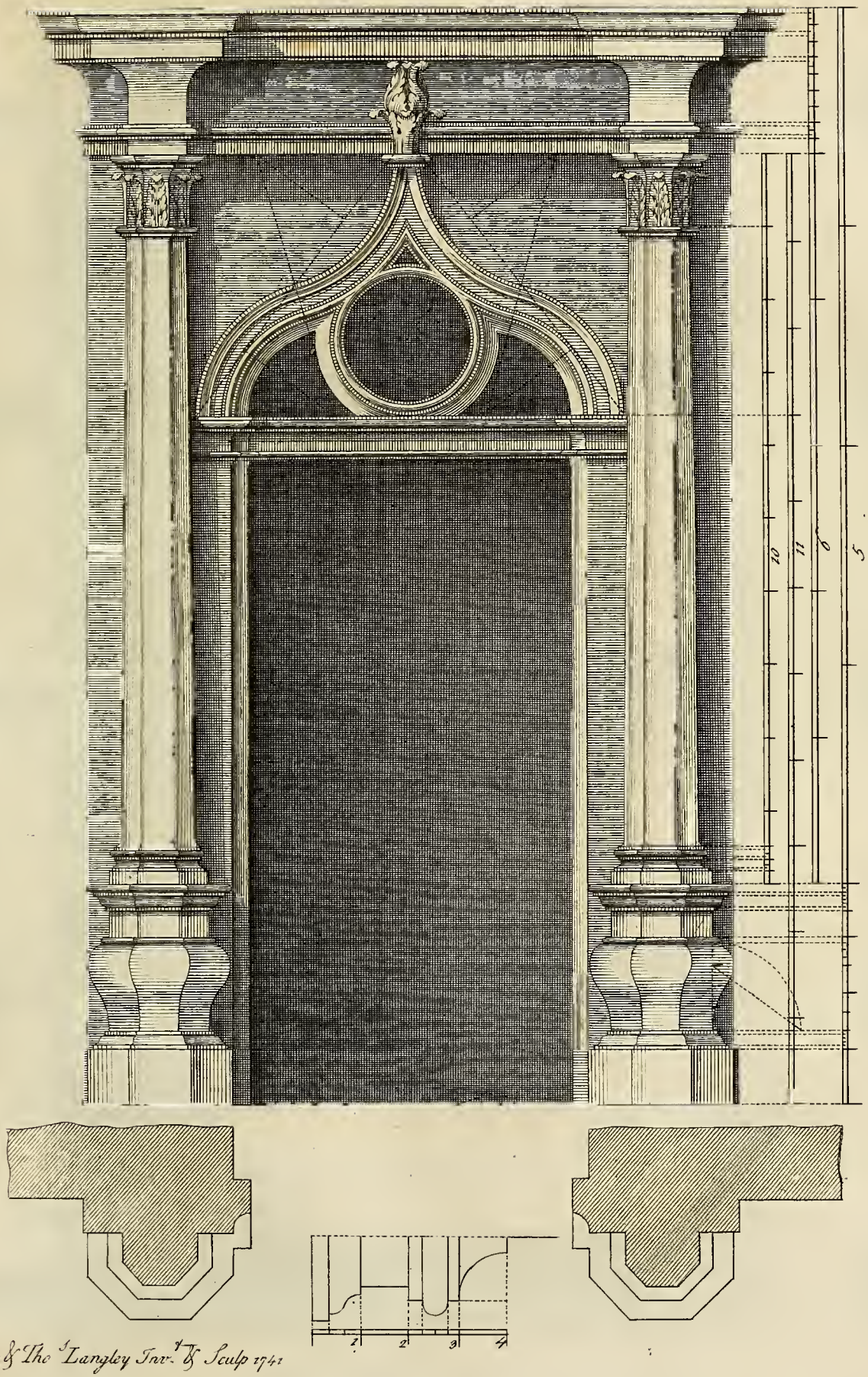
Batty & Tho.s Langley Inv.r & Sculp 1741



Batty & Thos Langley Inv.t & Sculp 1741

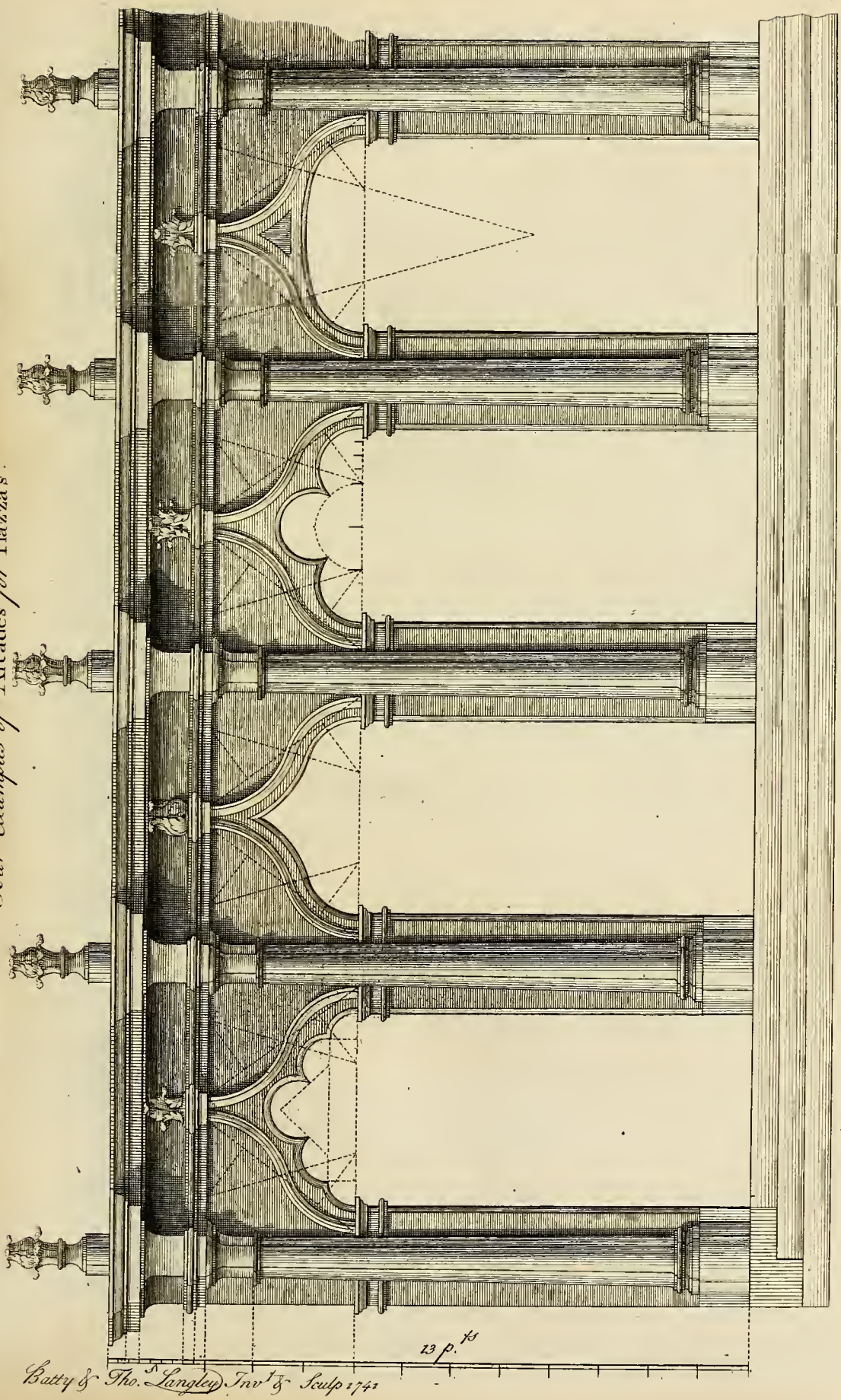


Batty & Thos. Langley Inv.t & Sculp. 1741



Batty & Tho.s Langley Inv.t & Sculp 1741

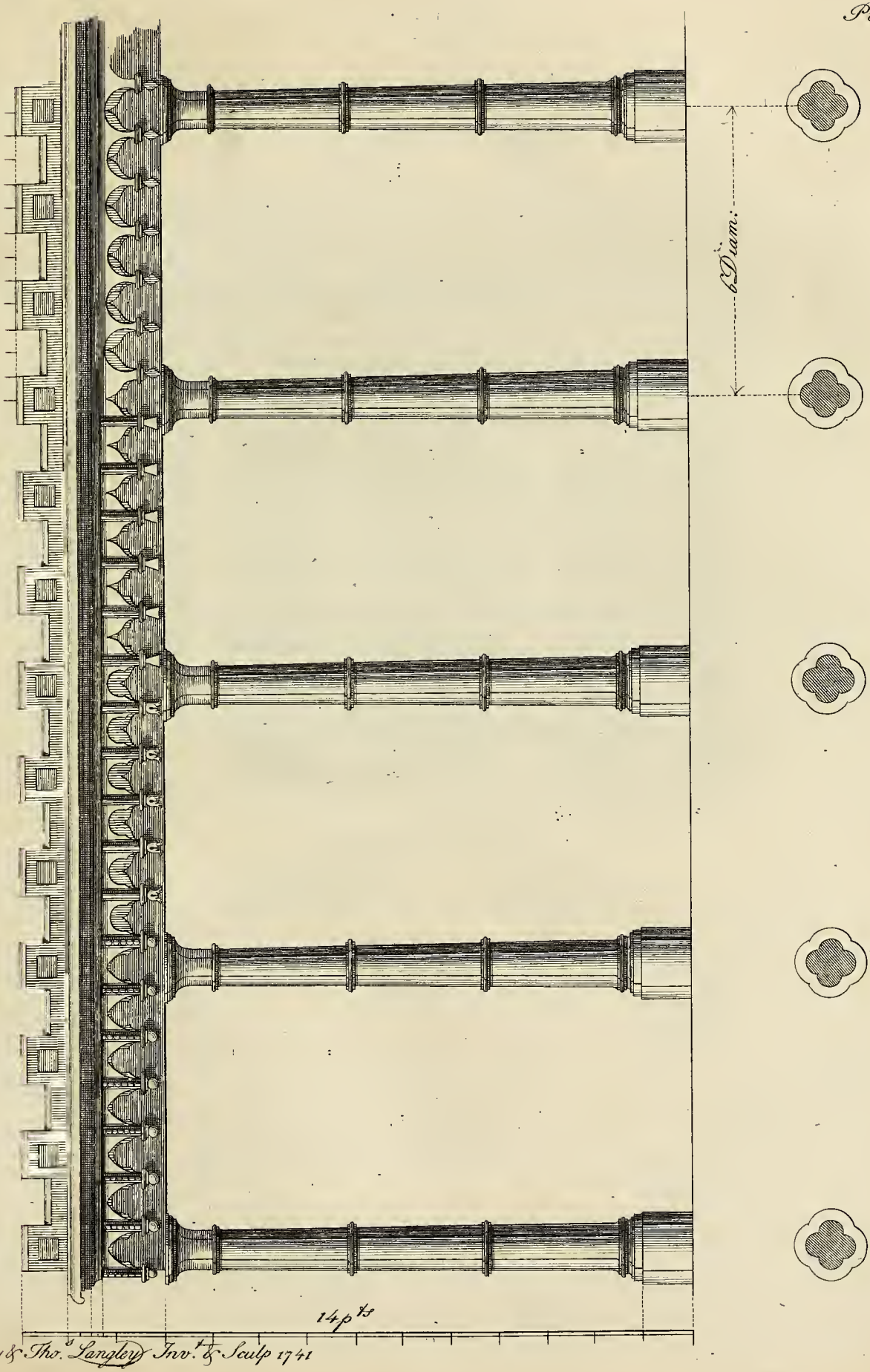
Four Examples of Arcades for Piazza's.



13 p.ts

Batty & Tho. Langley Inv.t & Sculp 1741

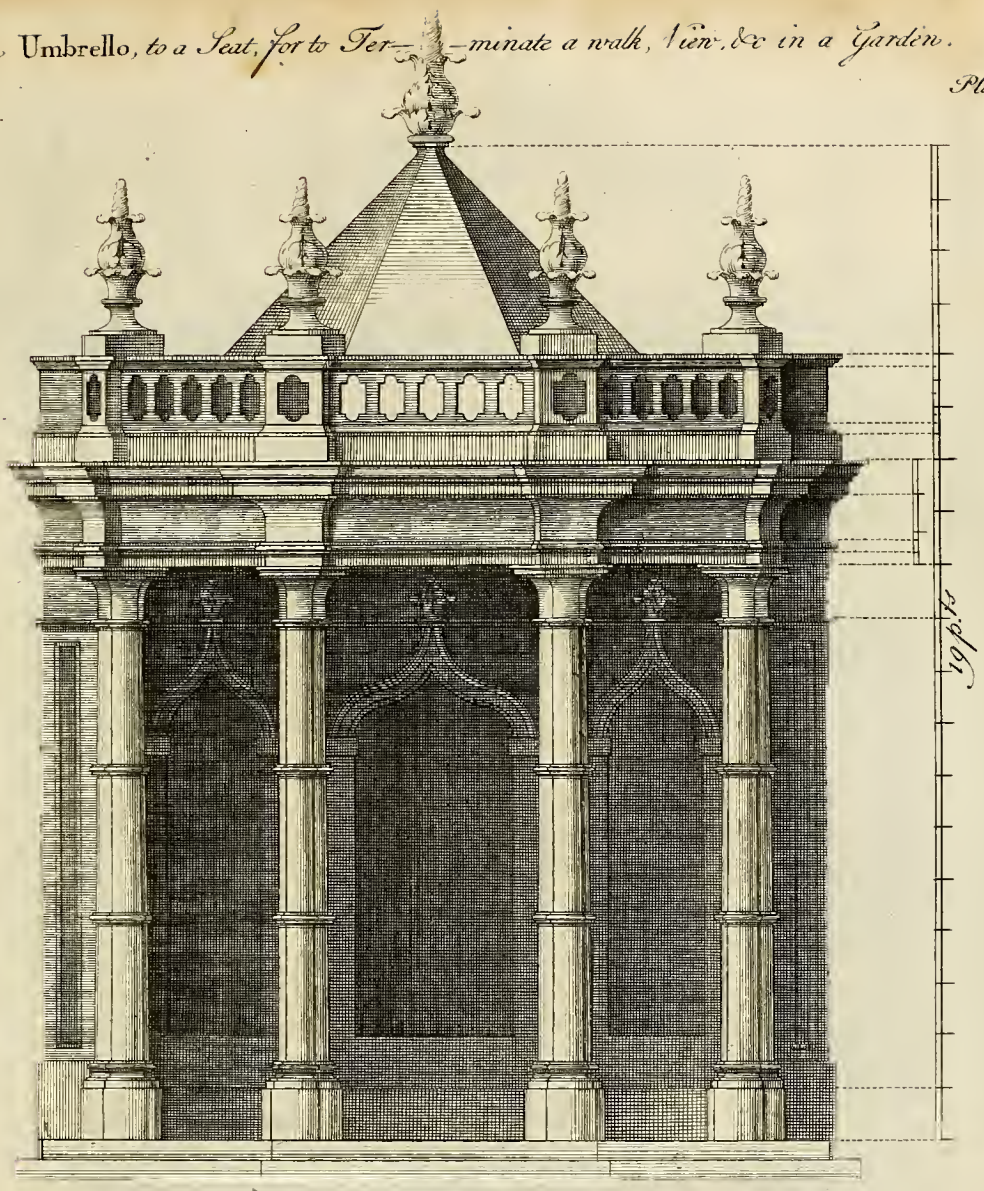
A Gothick Colonade

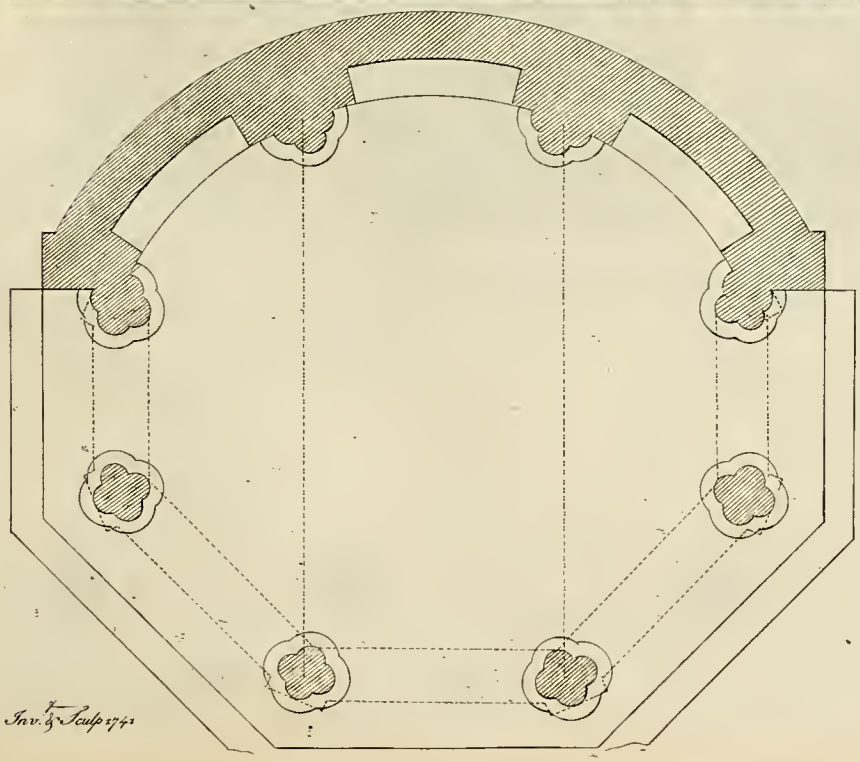


Batty & Tho. Langley Inv.t & Sculp 1741

An Umbrello, *to a Seat, for to Ter—————minate a walk, View, &c in a Garden.*

Plate XXXI.

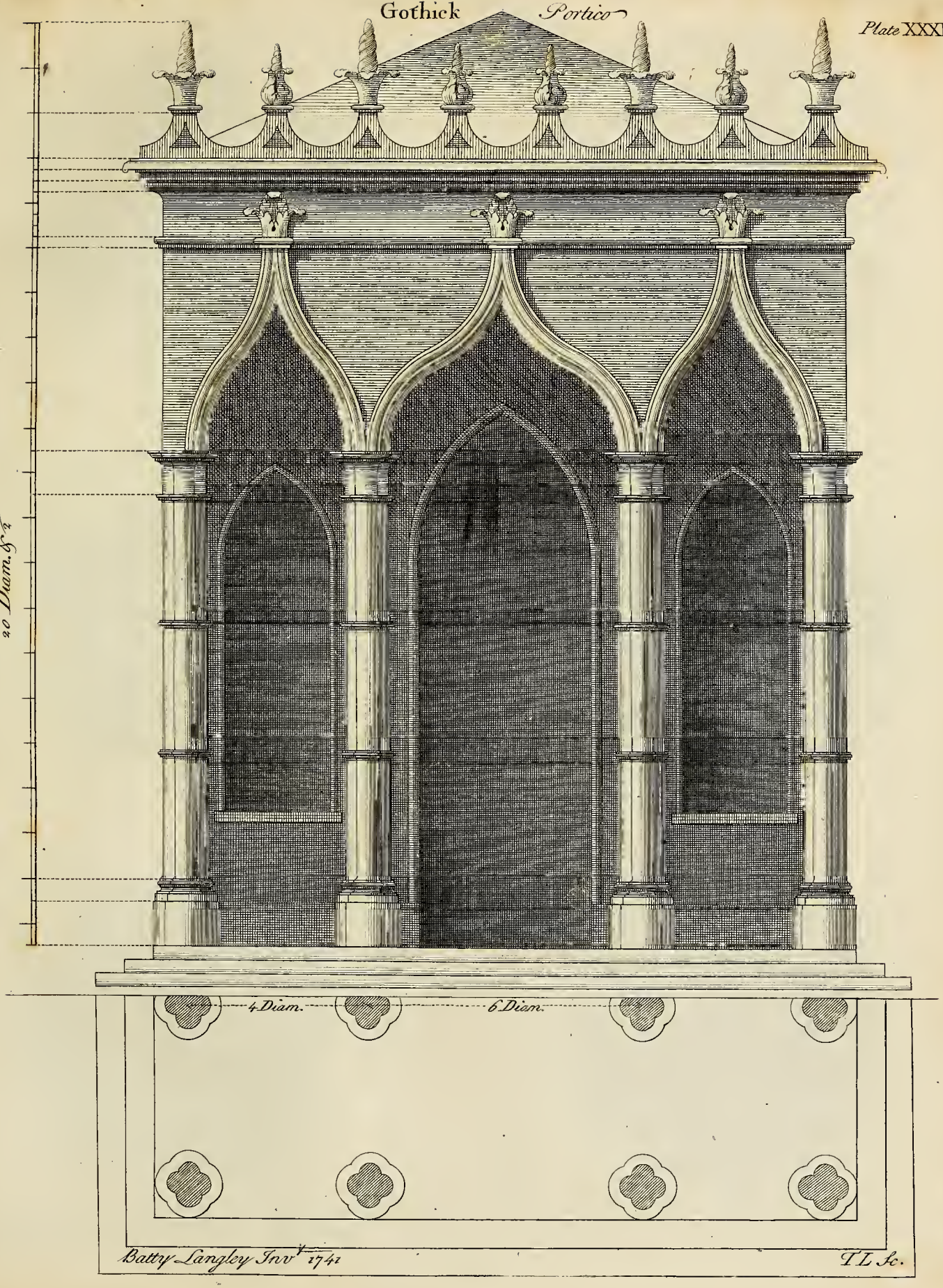




Batty & Tho. Langley Inv. & Sculp 1741

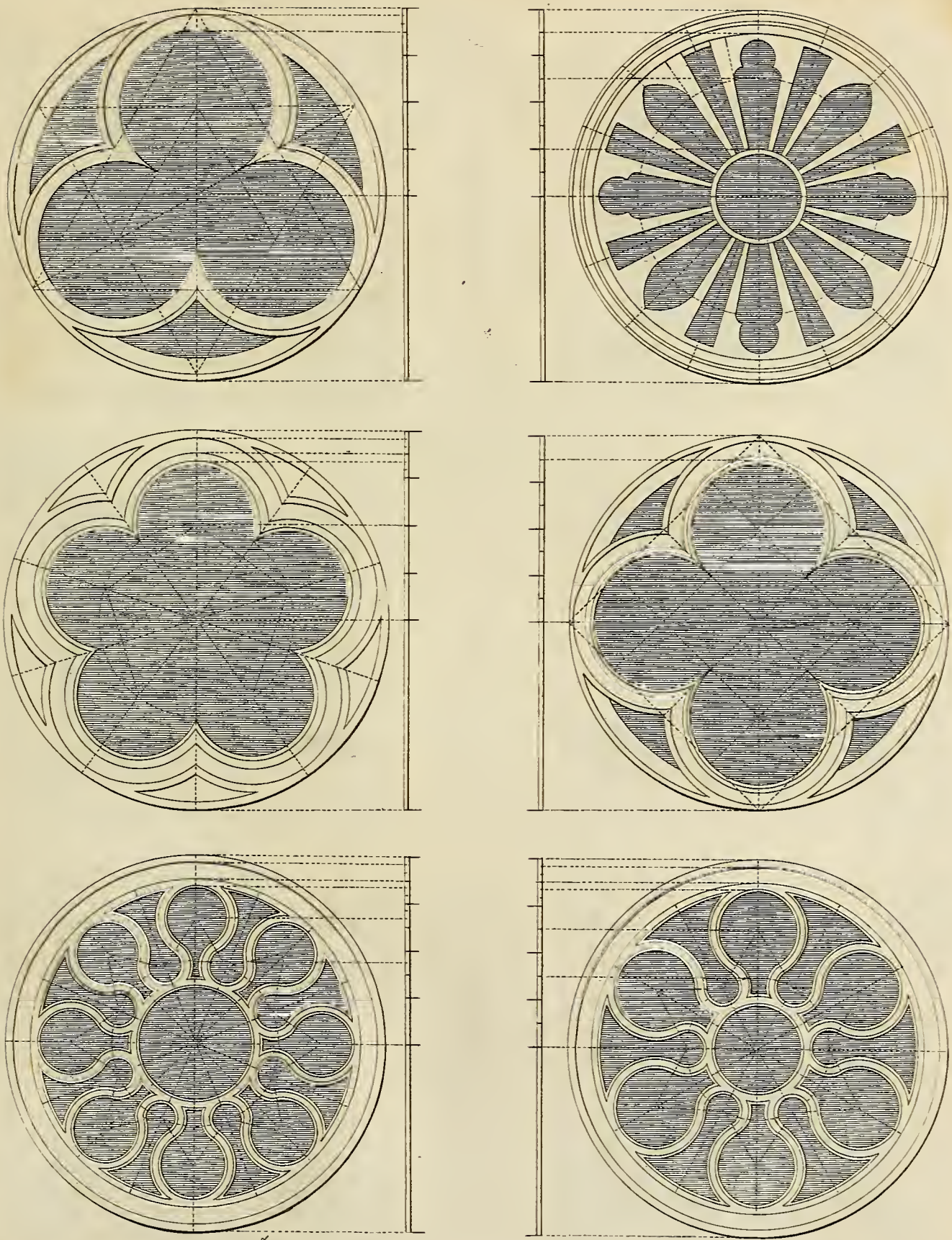
Gothick Portico

Plate XXXII



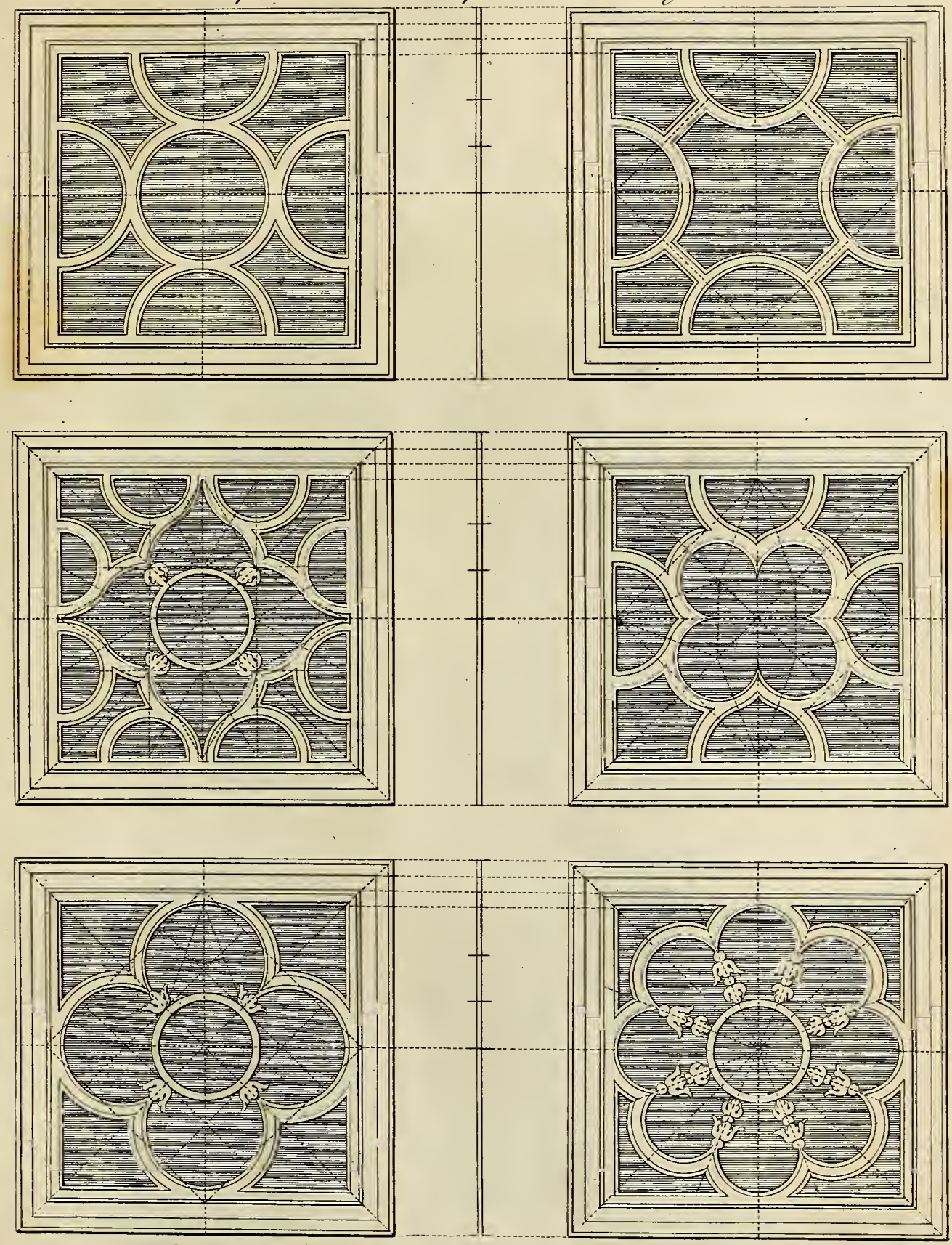
Batty Langley Invt 1741

T L Sc.



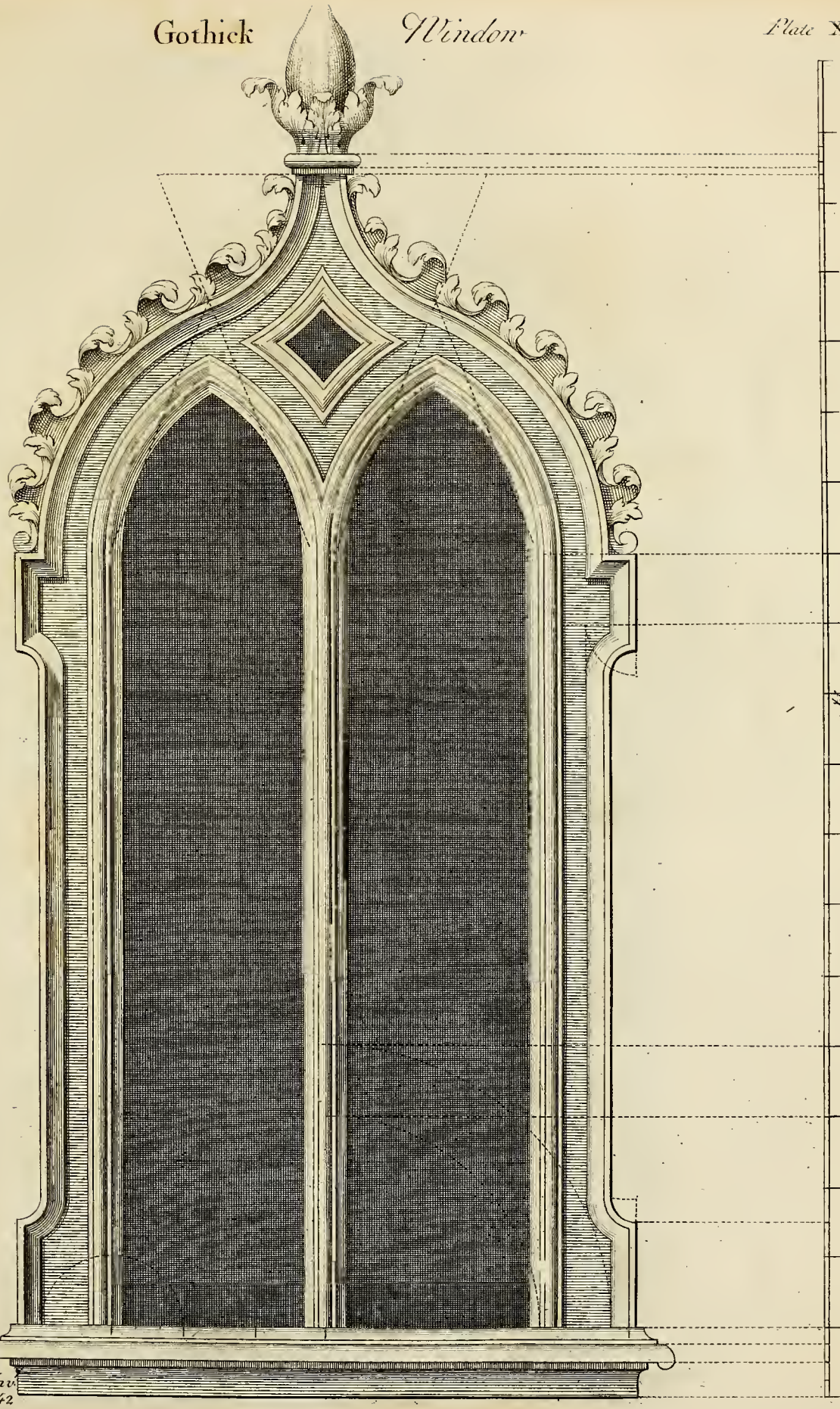
Batty & Tho. Langley Inv^t & Sculp 1741

Square Windows for Attic *Storys &c*



Batty & Thos Langley Invt & Sculp 1742

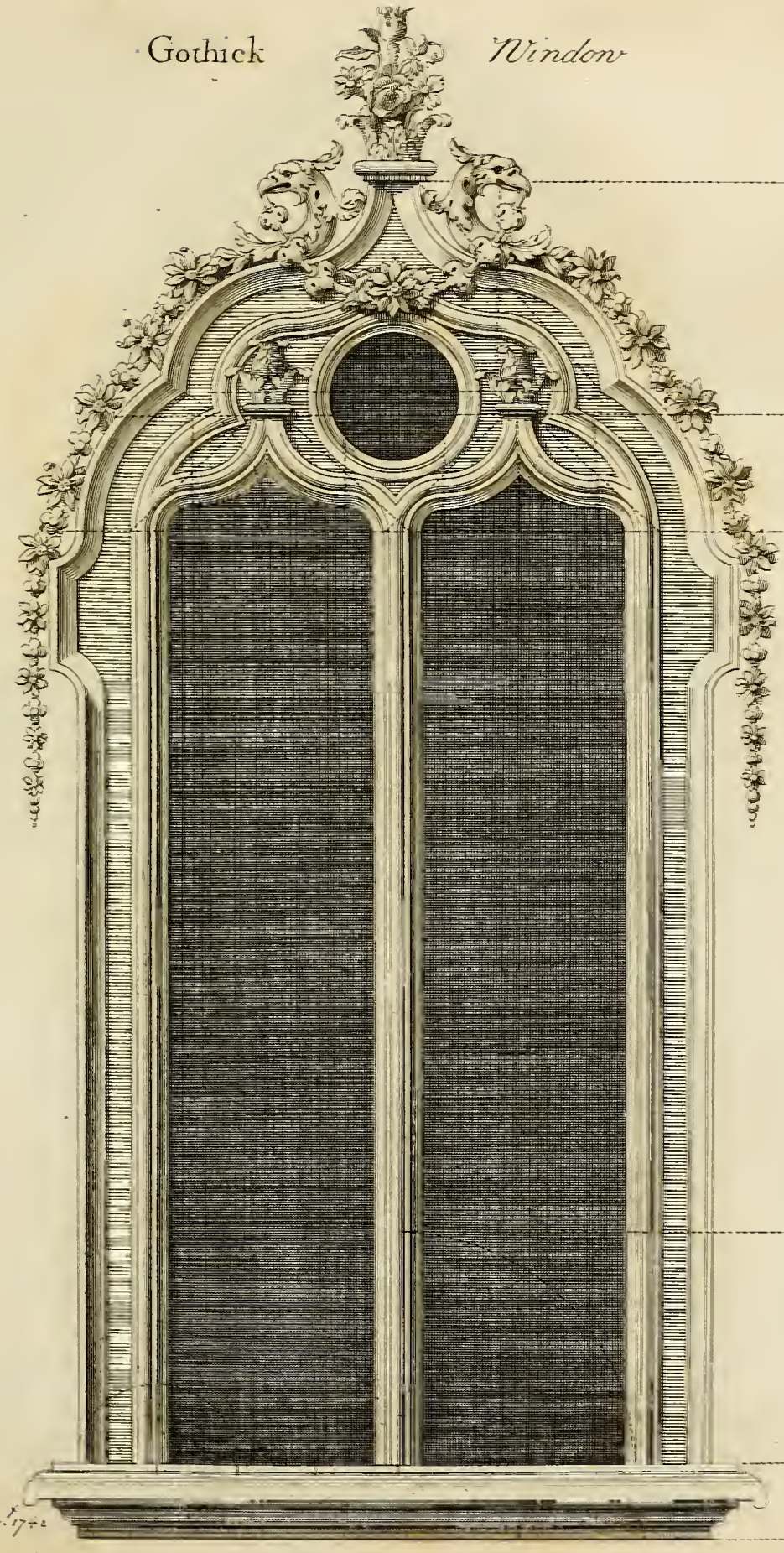
Gothick *Window* *Plate* XXXV



Batty Langley Inv. 1742

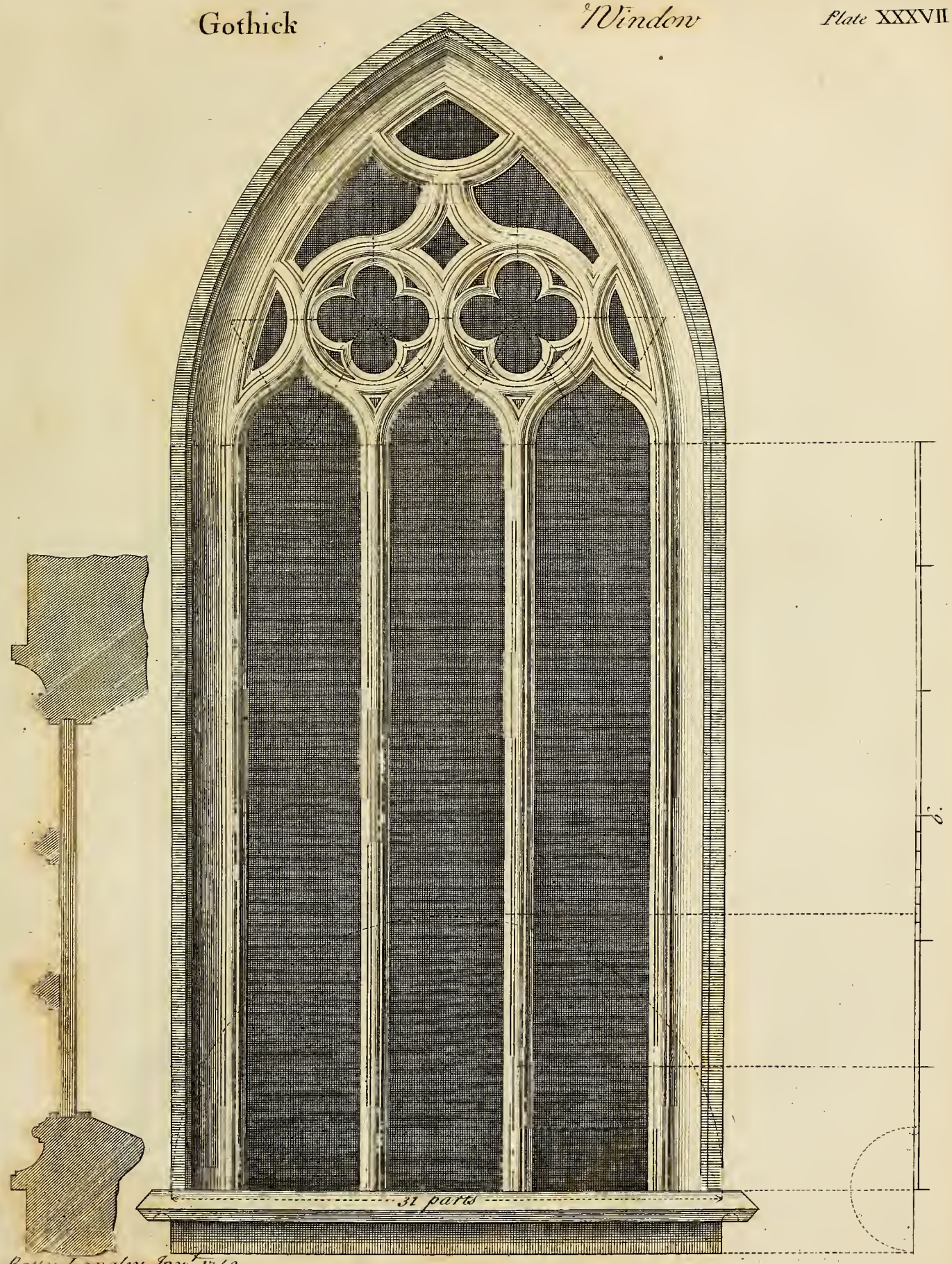
TL Sc

Gothick *Windon* *Plate* XXXVI



Batty Langley Inv. 1742 *TL &c.*

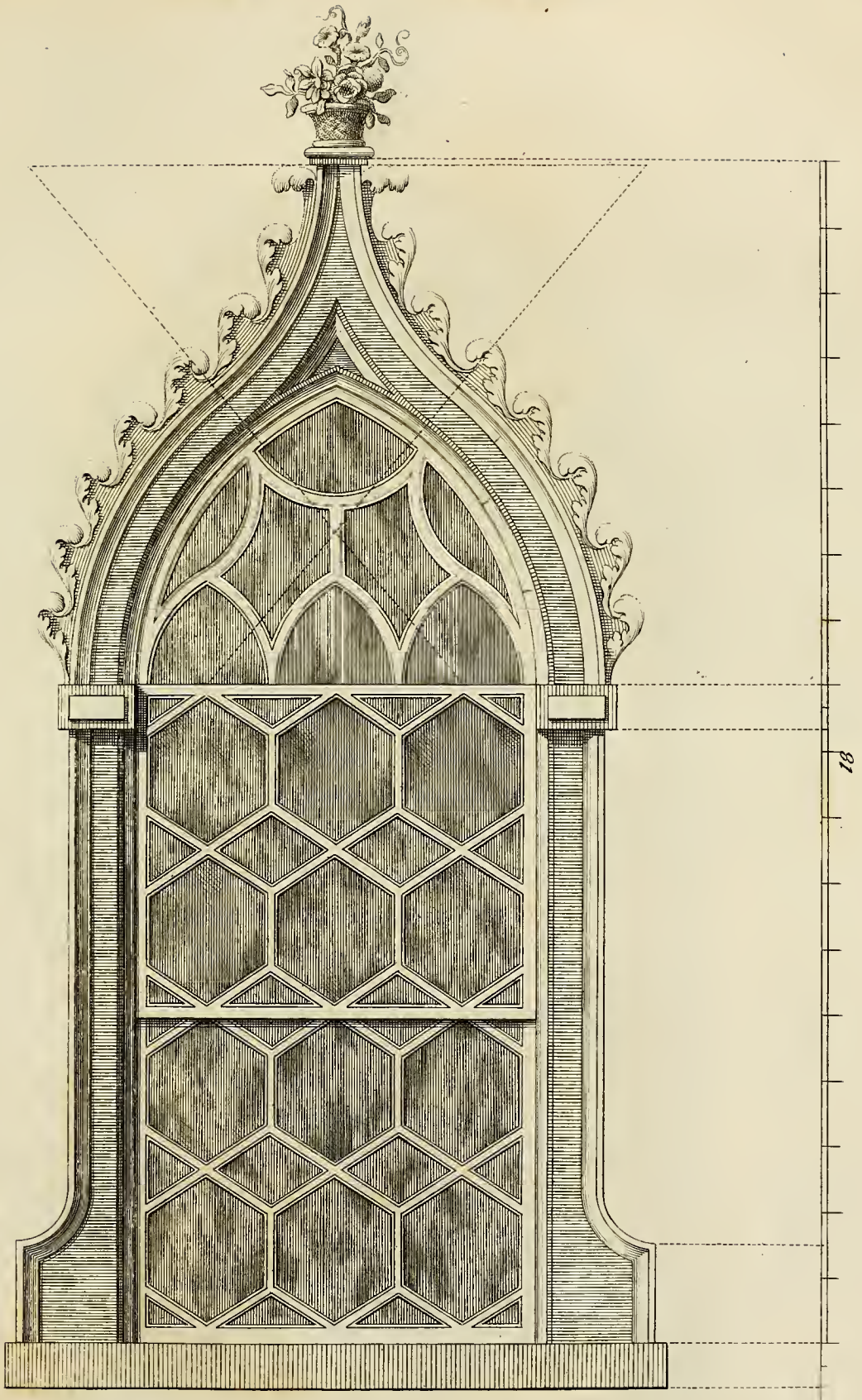
Gothick *Window* *Plate* XXXVII



Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

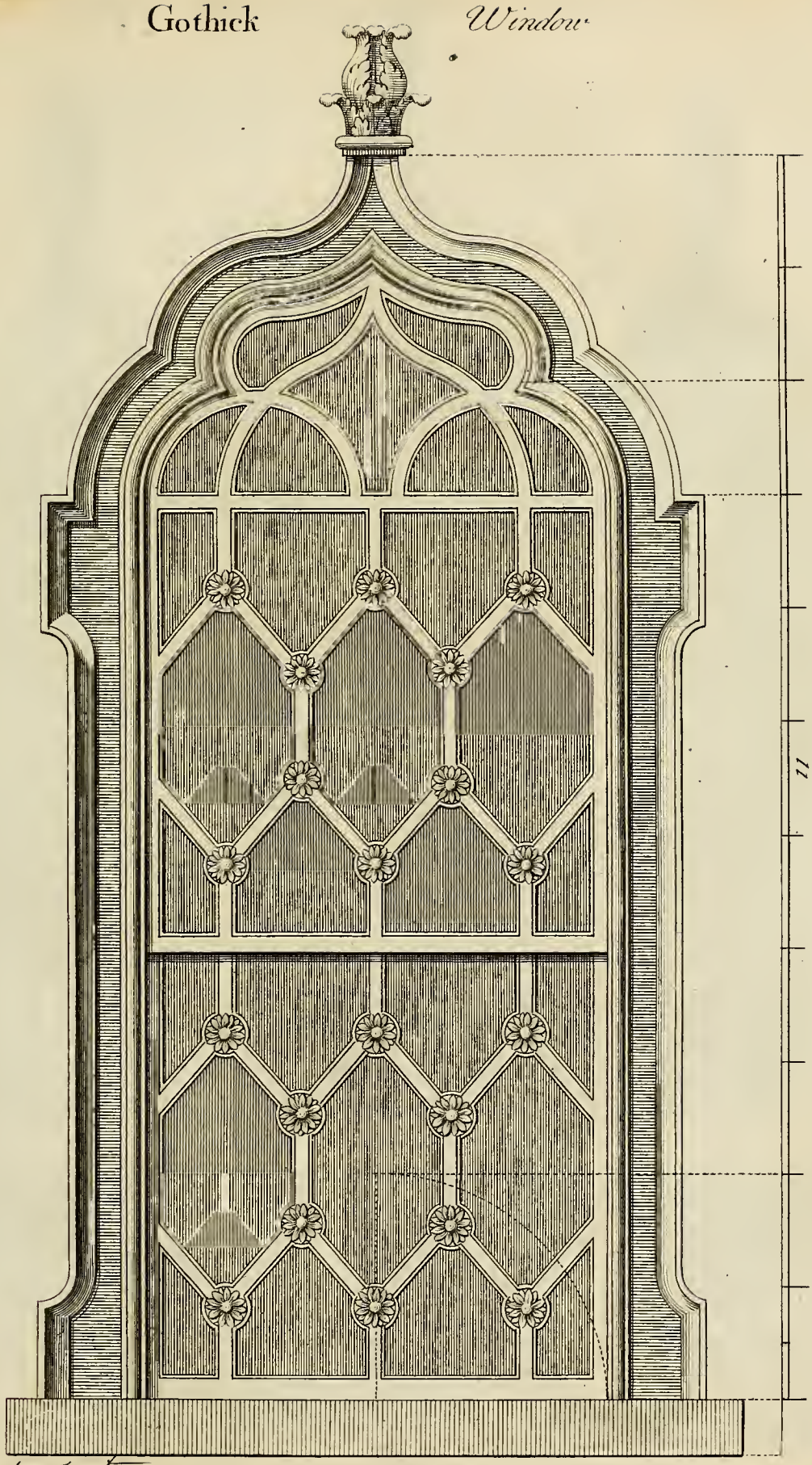
Gothick *Windon*

Plate XXXVIII



Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

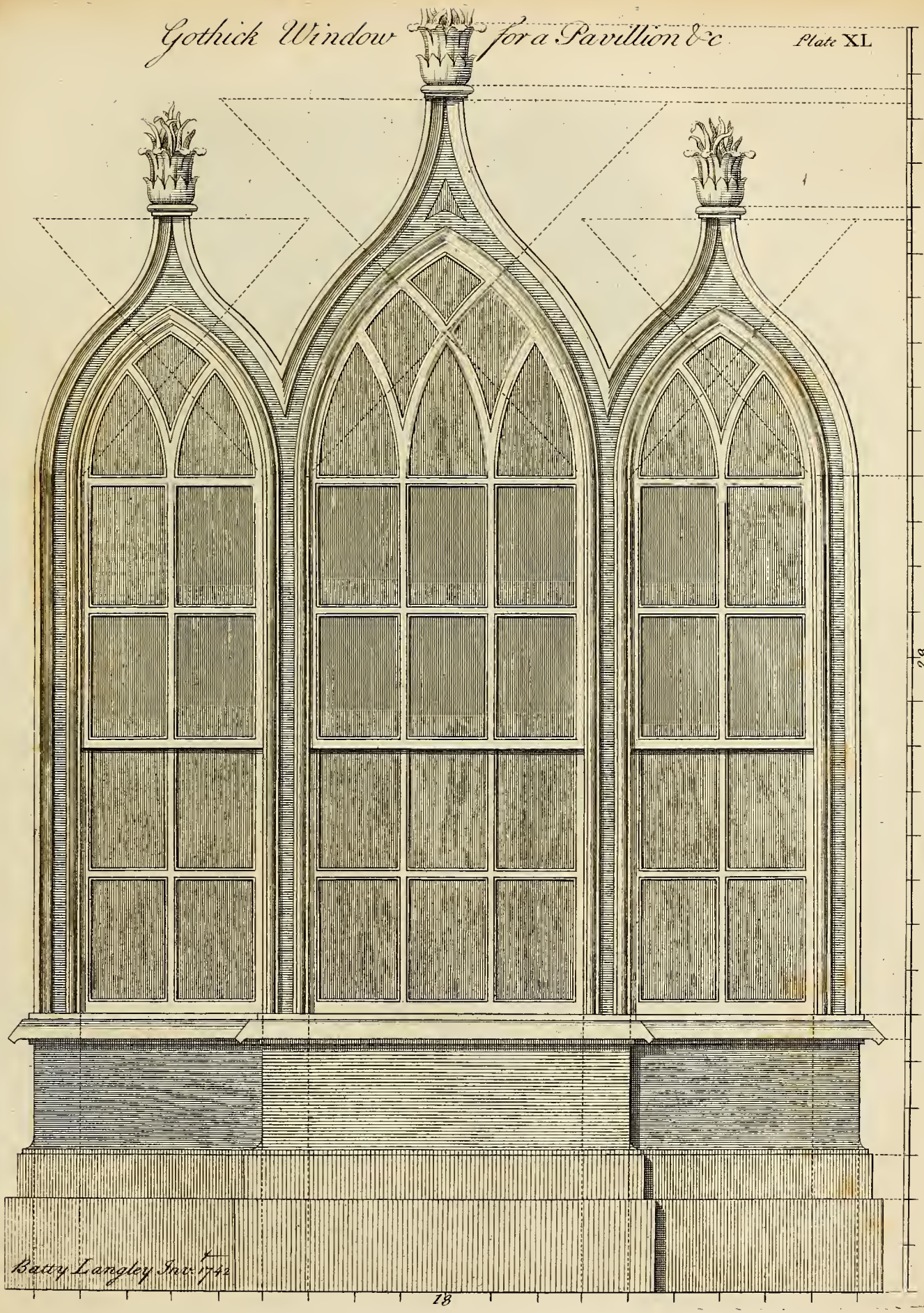
Gothick *Window* *Plate* XXXIX



Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

Gothick Window for a Pavillion &c.

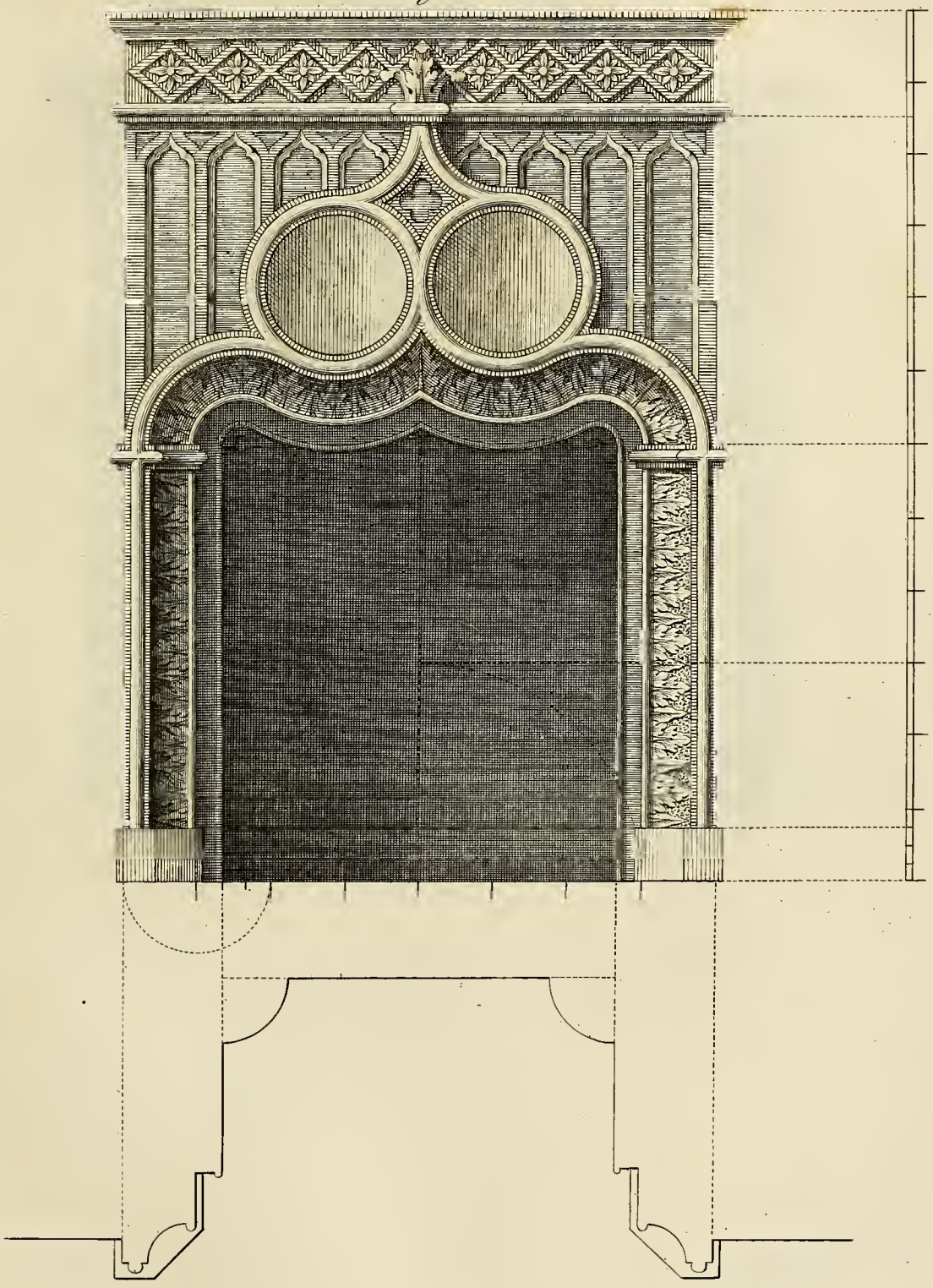
Plate XL



Batty Langley Inv. 1742

Chimney Piece

Plate XLI

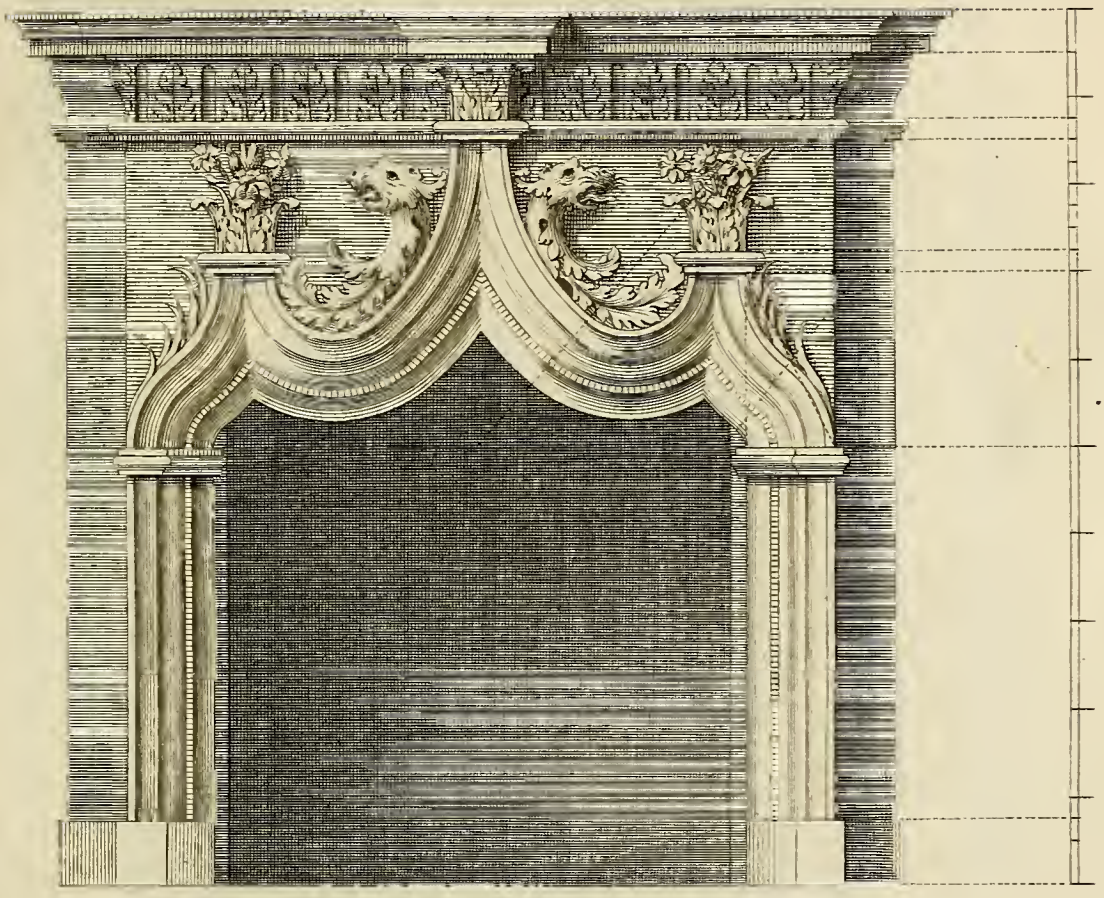


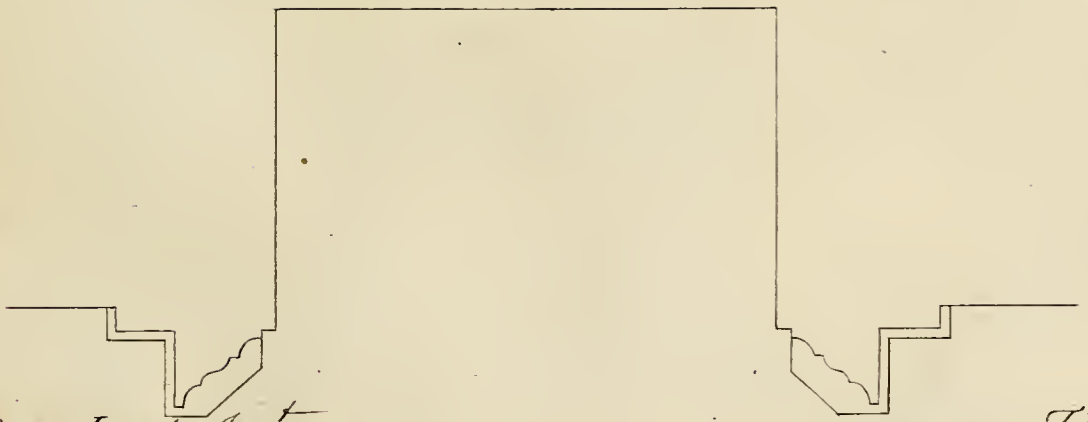
Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

T Langley Sc

Chimney Piece

Plate XLII

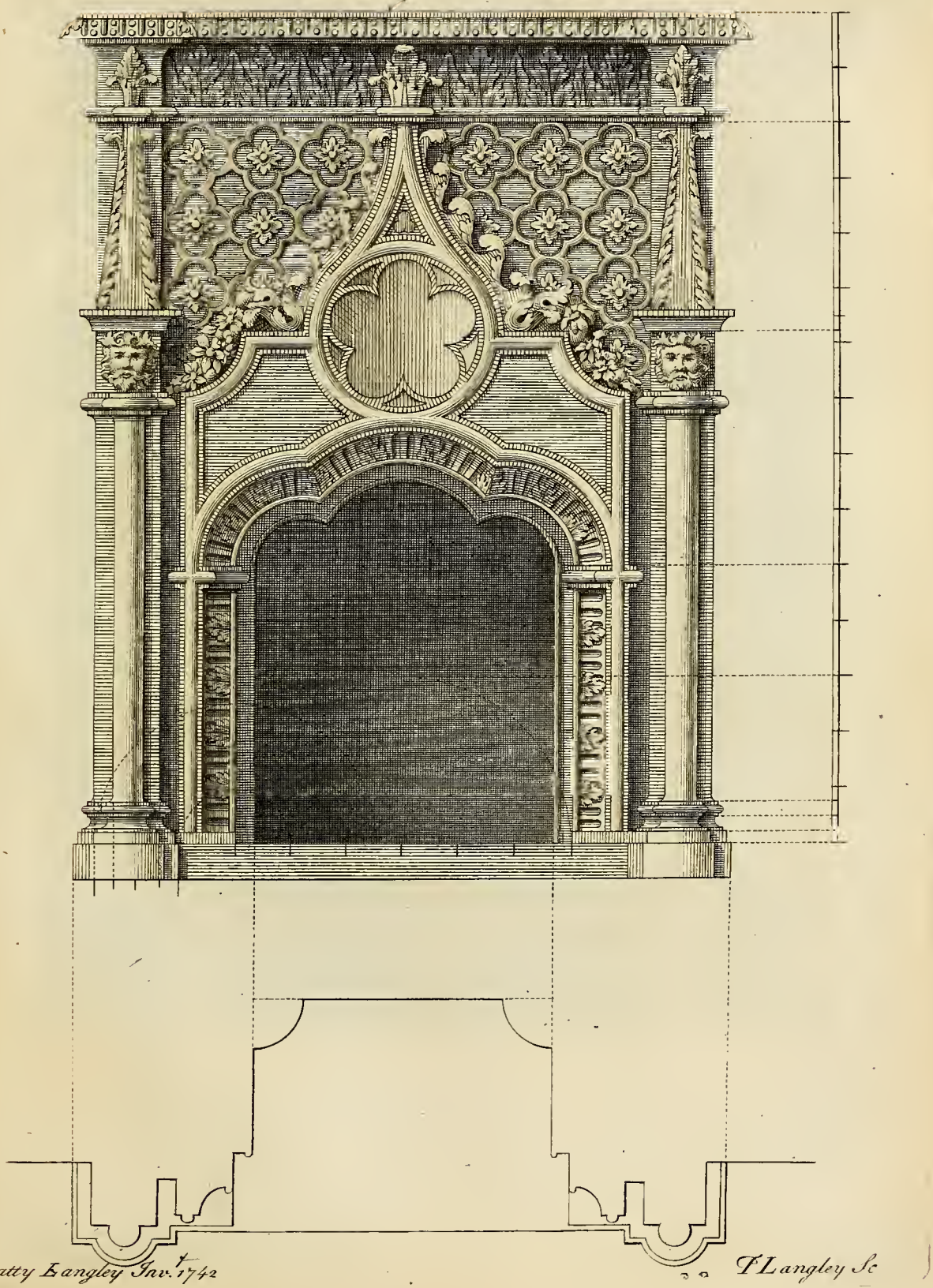




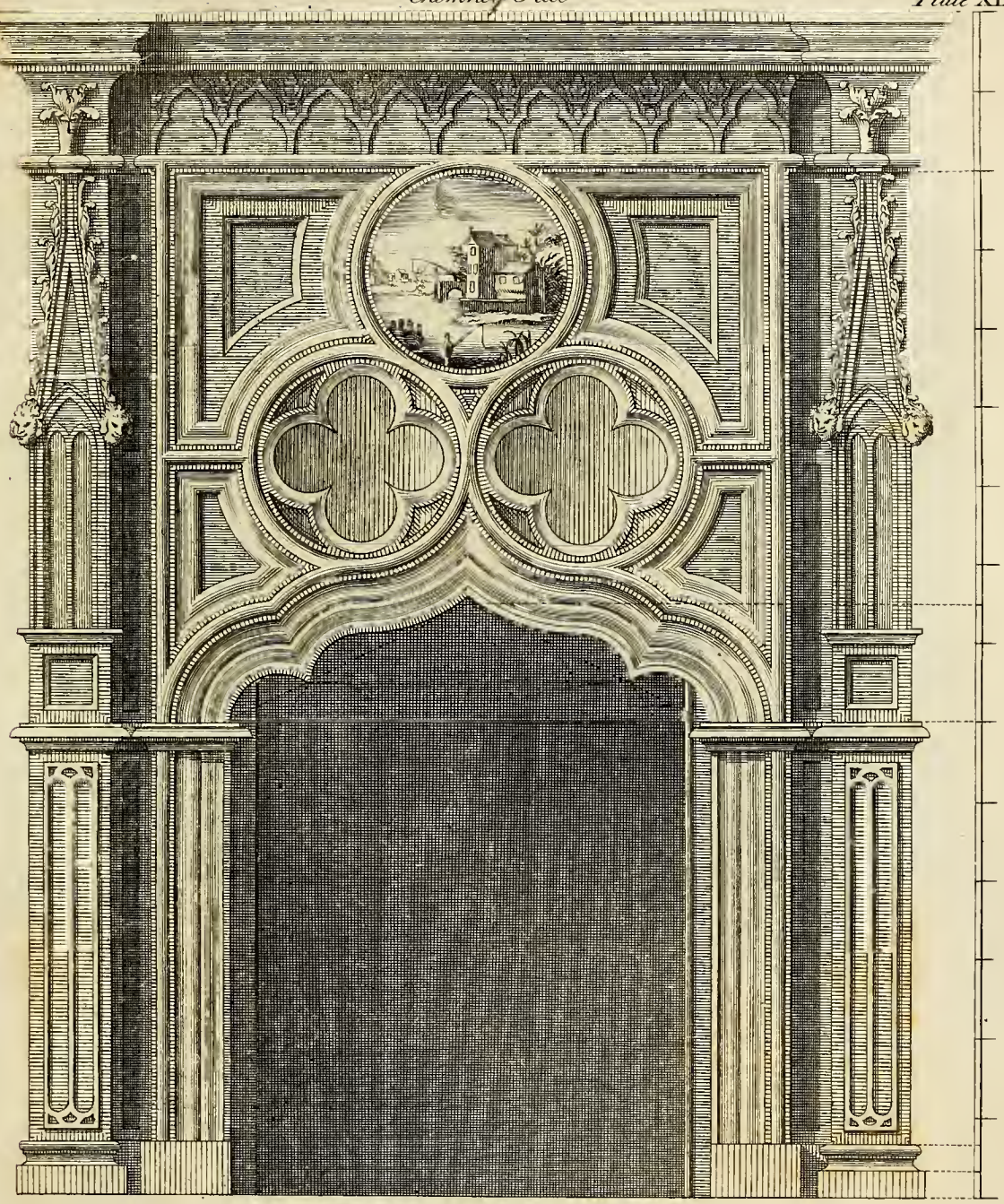
Batty Langley Inv 1742

T L sc

Chimney Piece *Plate* XLIII

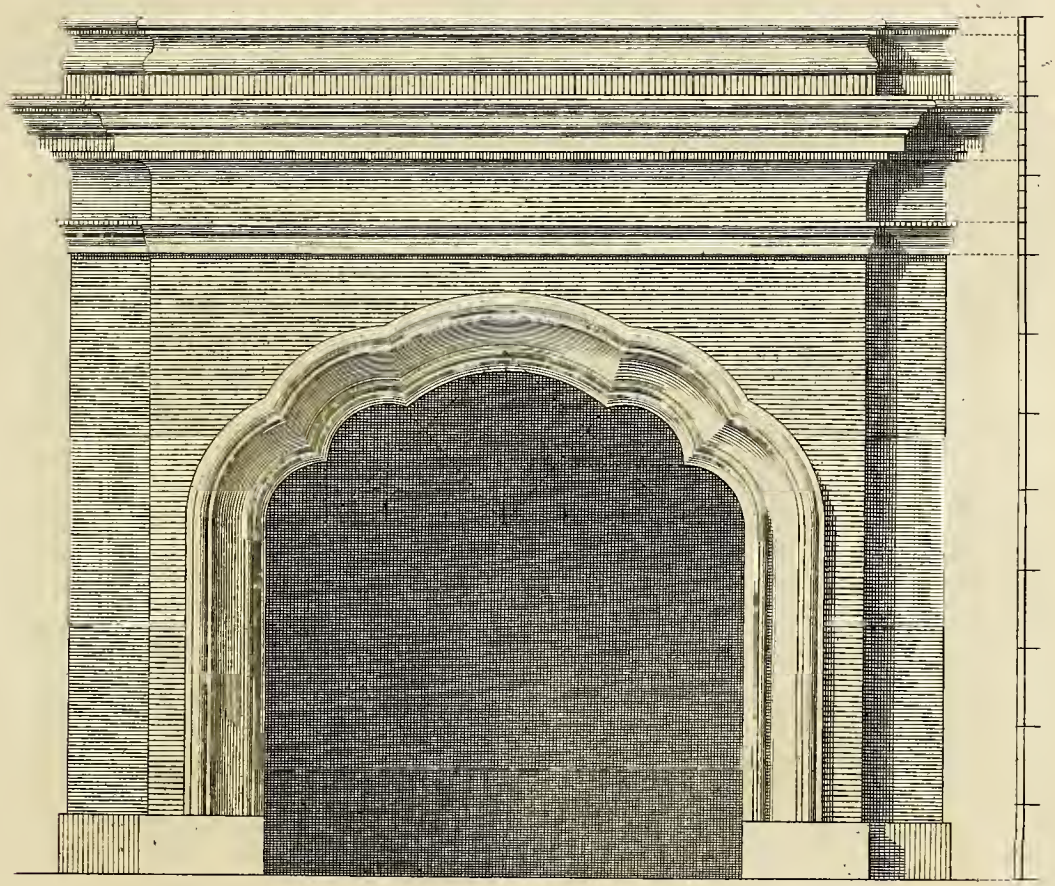


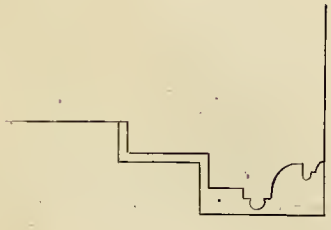
Batty Langley Inv.t 1742 *T Langley Sc*

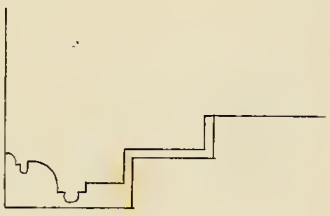


Batty Langley Inv.t 1742 T.L. Sc

Chimney Piece



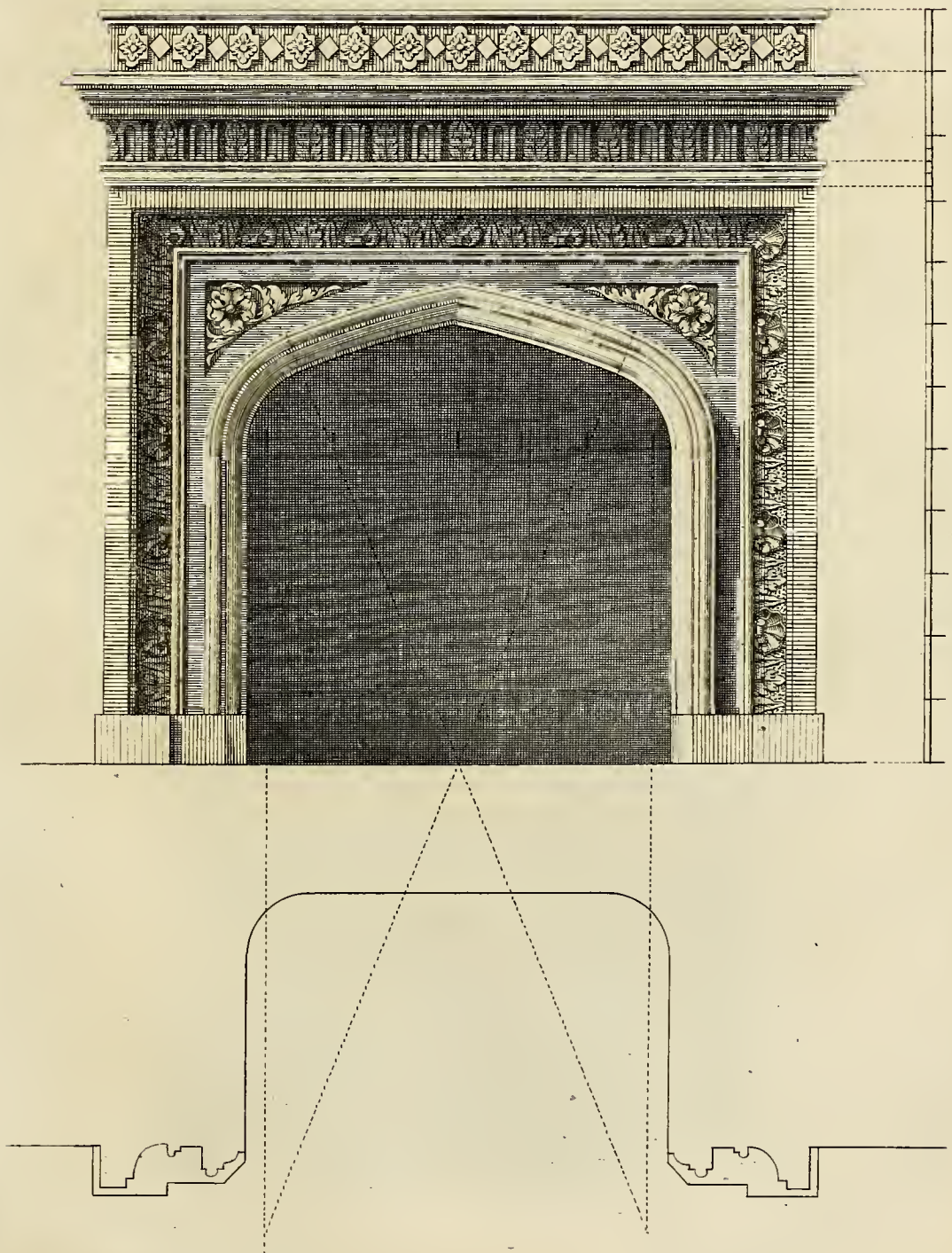




Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

T.L. Sculp

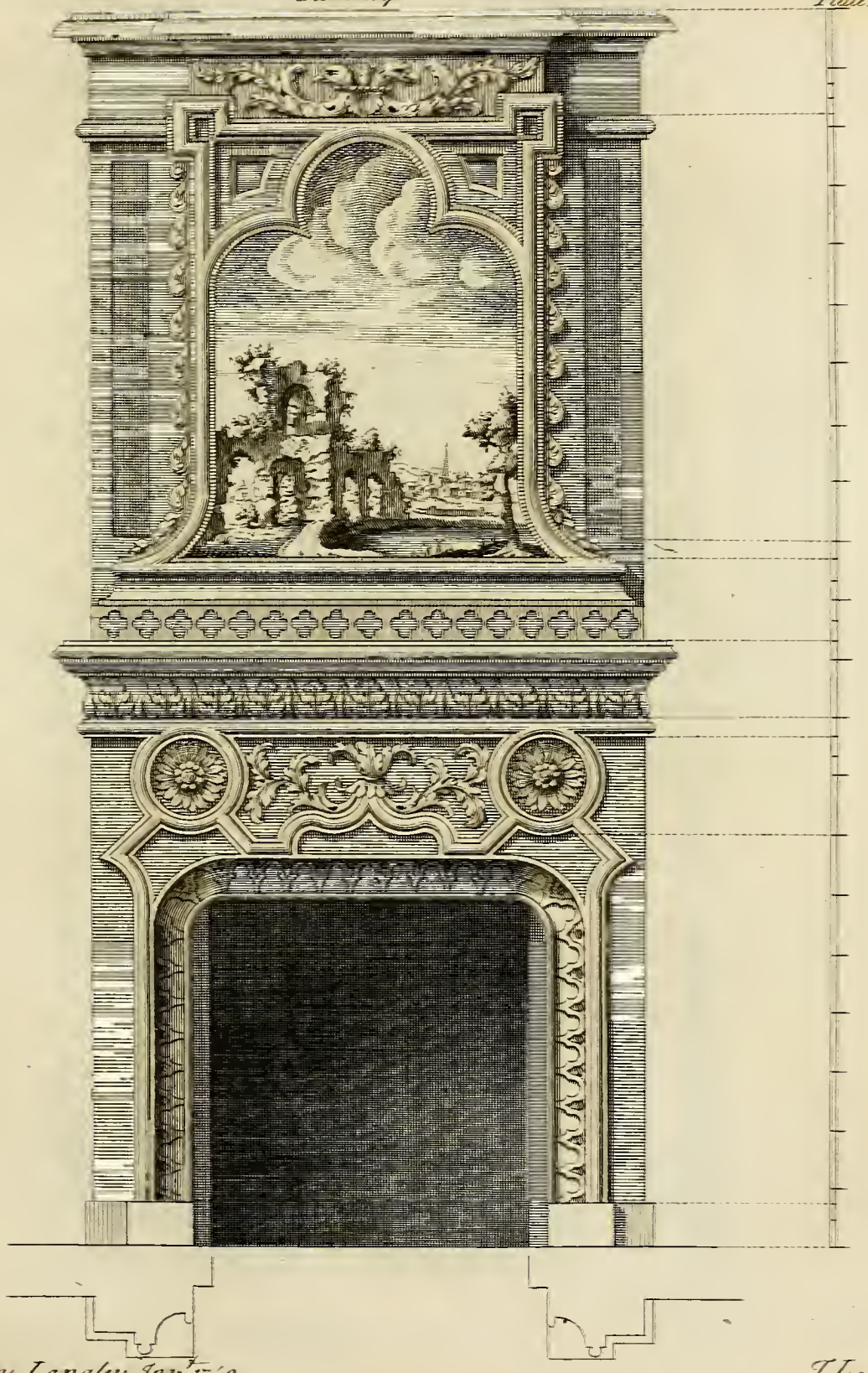
Chimney Piece



Batty Langley Inv. 1742

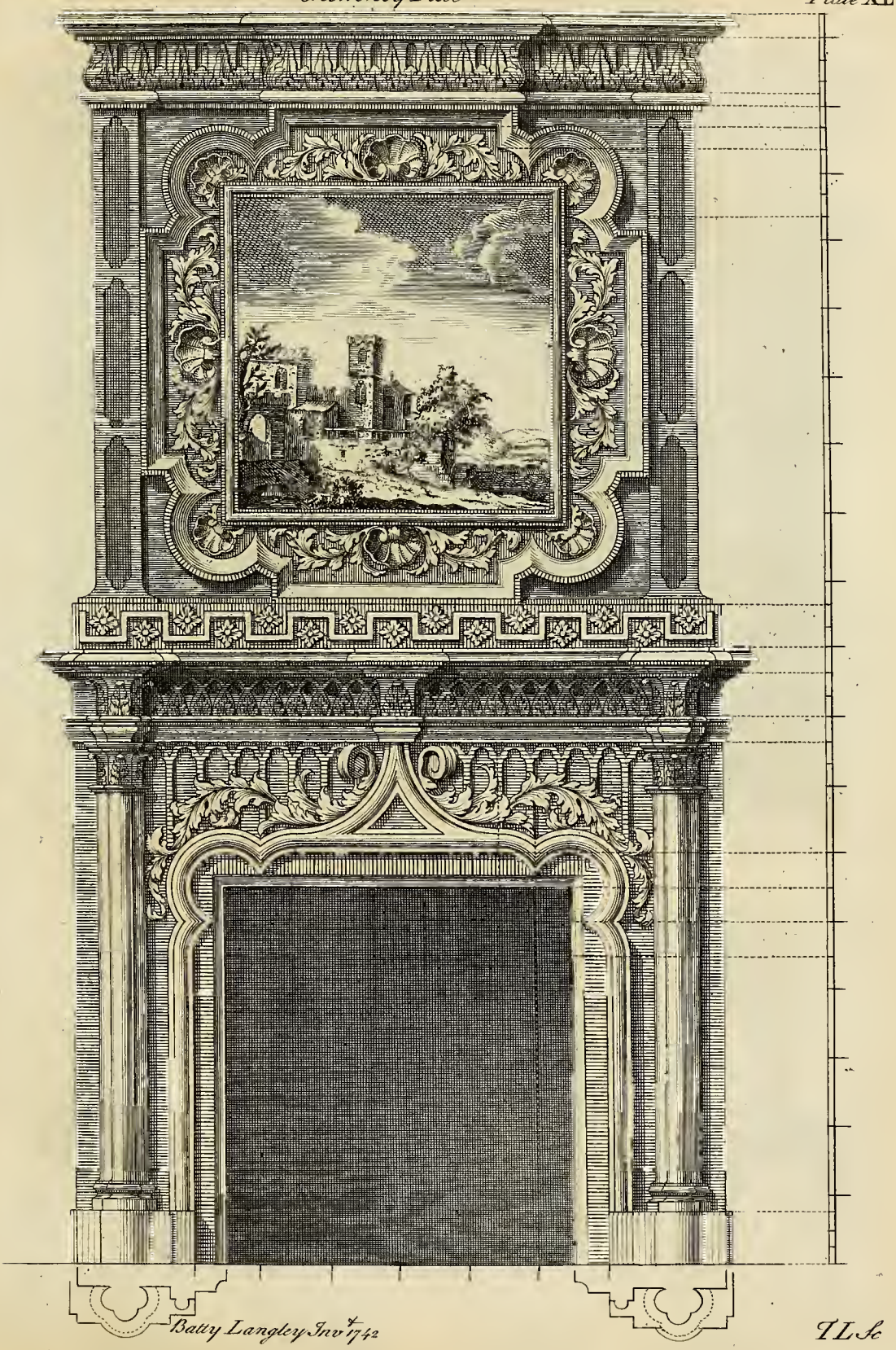
T.L.Sc

Chimney Piece *Plate* XLVII

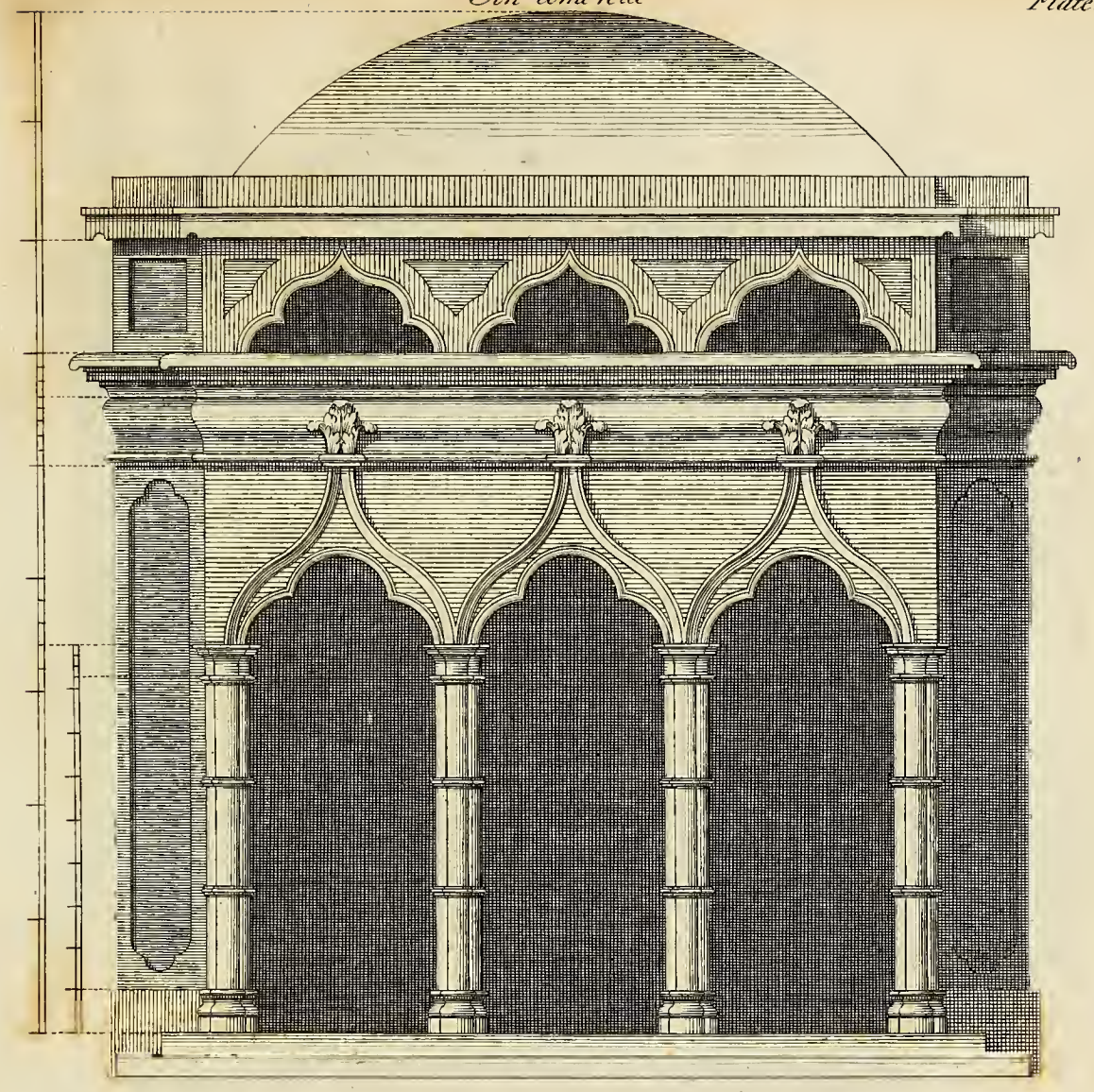


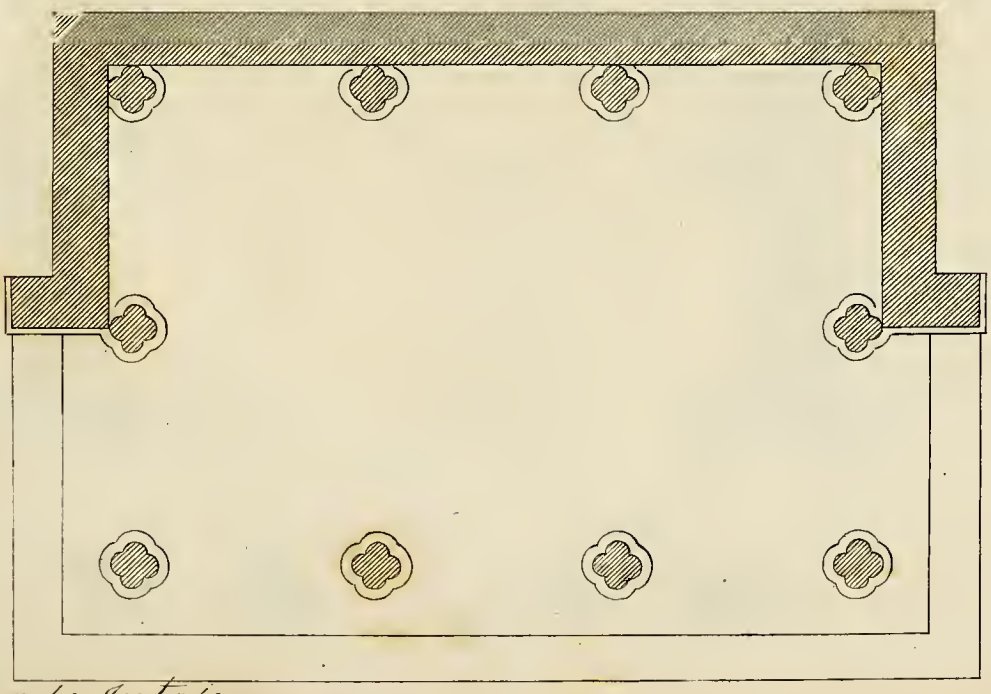
Batty Langley Inv.t 1742 *T L S.*

Chimney Piece *Plate* XLVIII

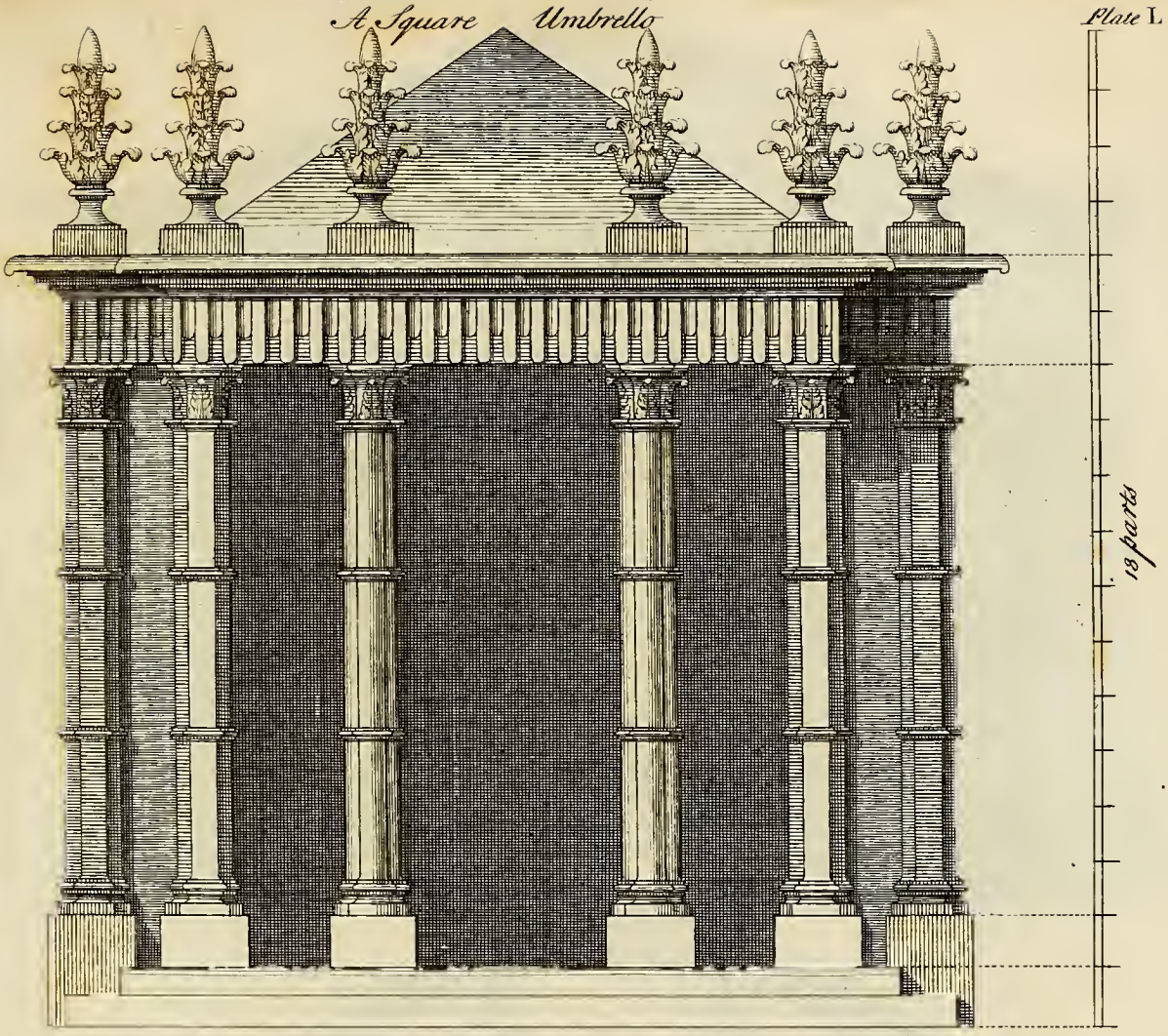


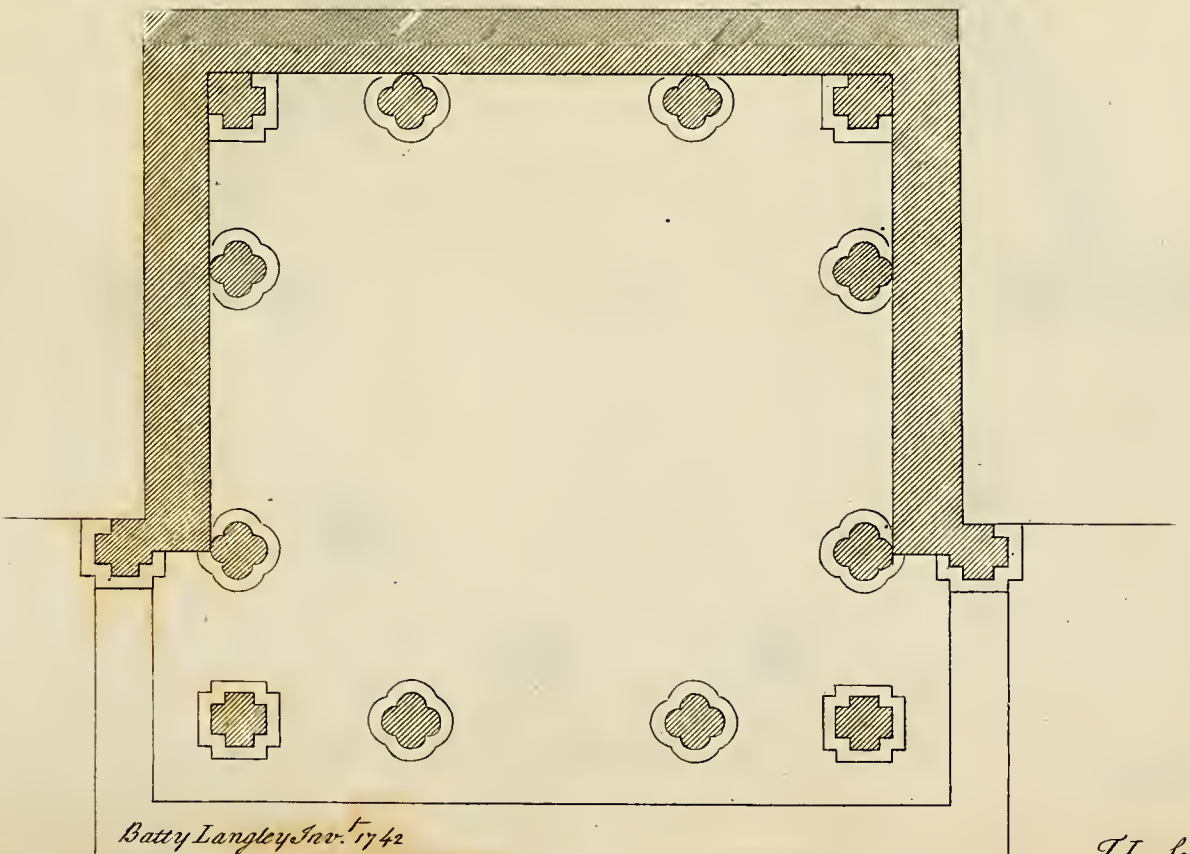
Batty Langley Inv.t 1742 *T.L Sc*





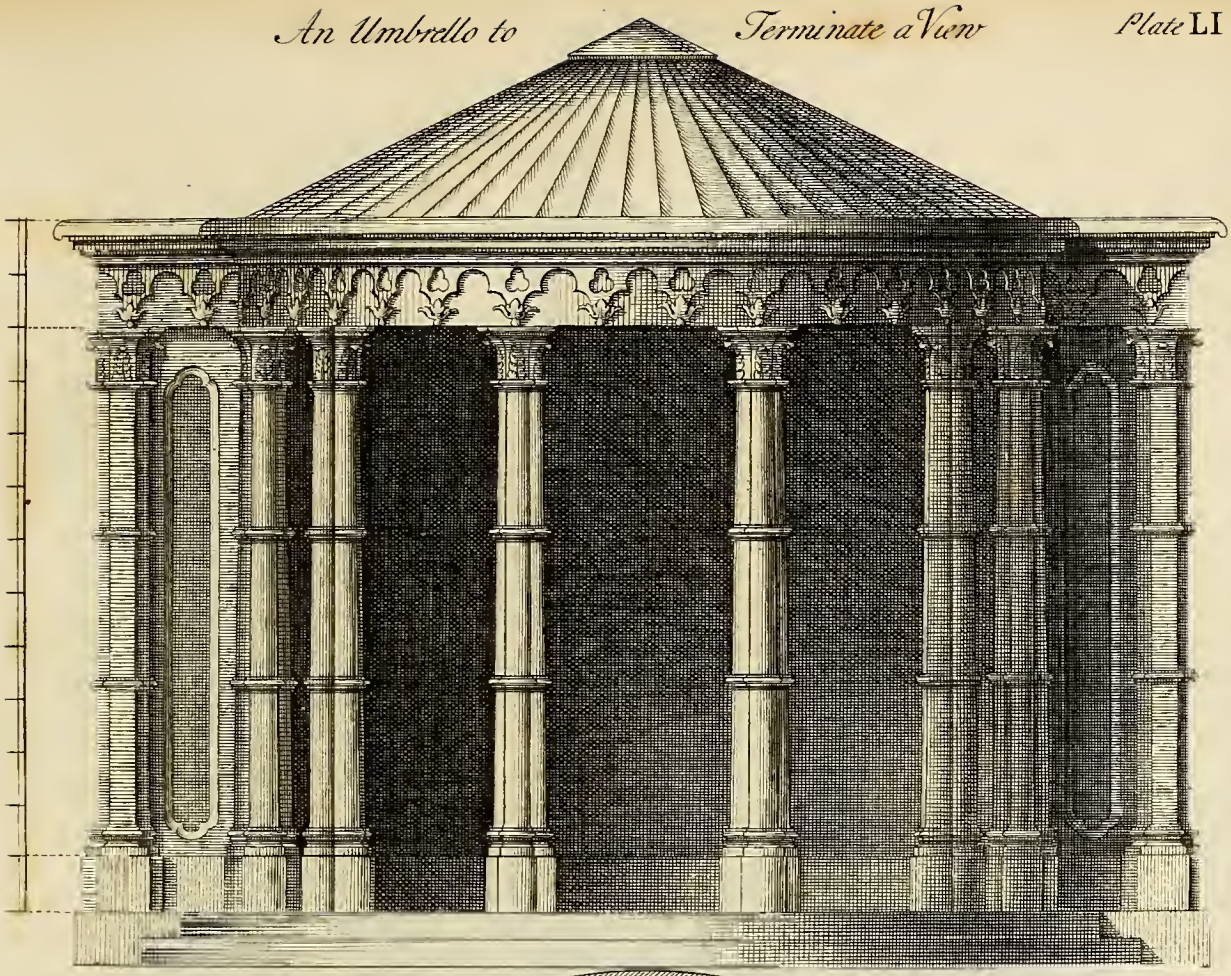
A Square Umbrello

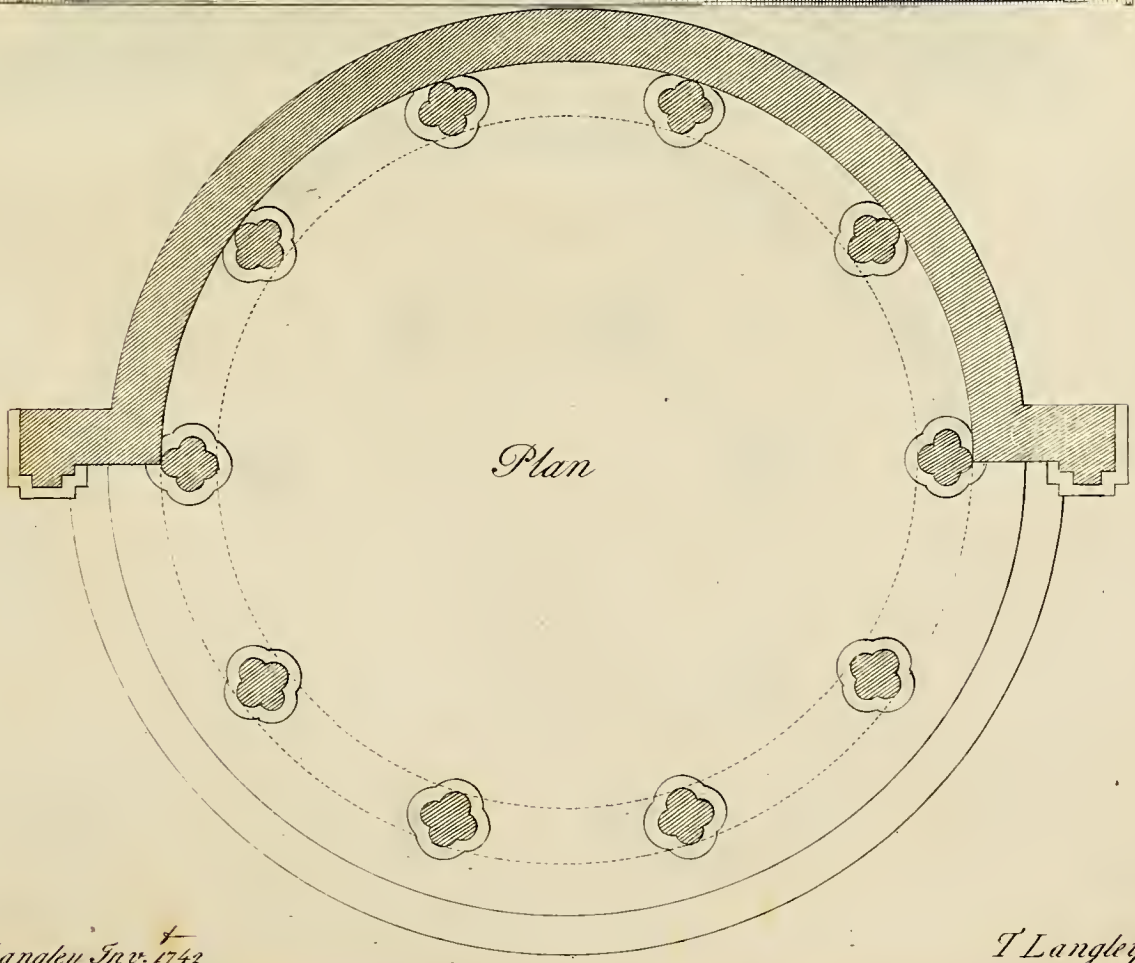


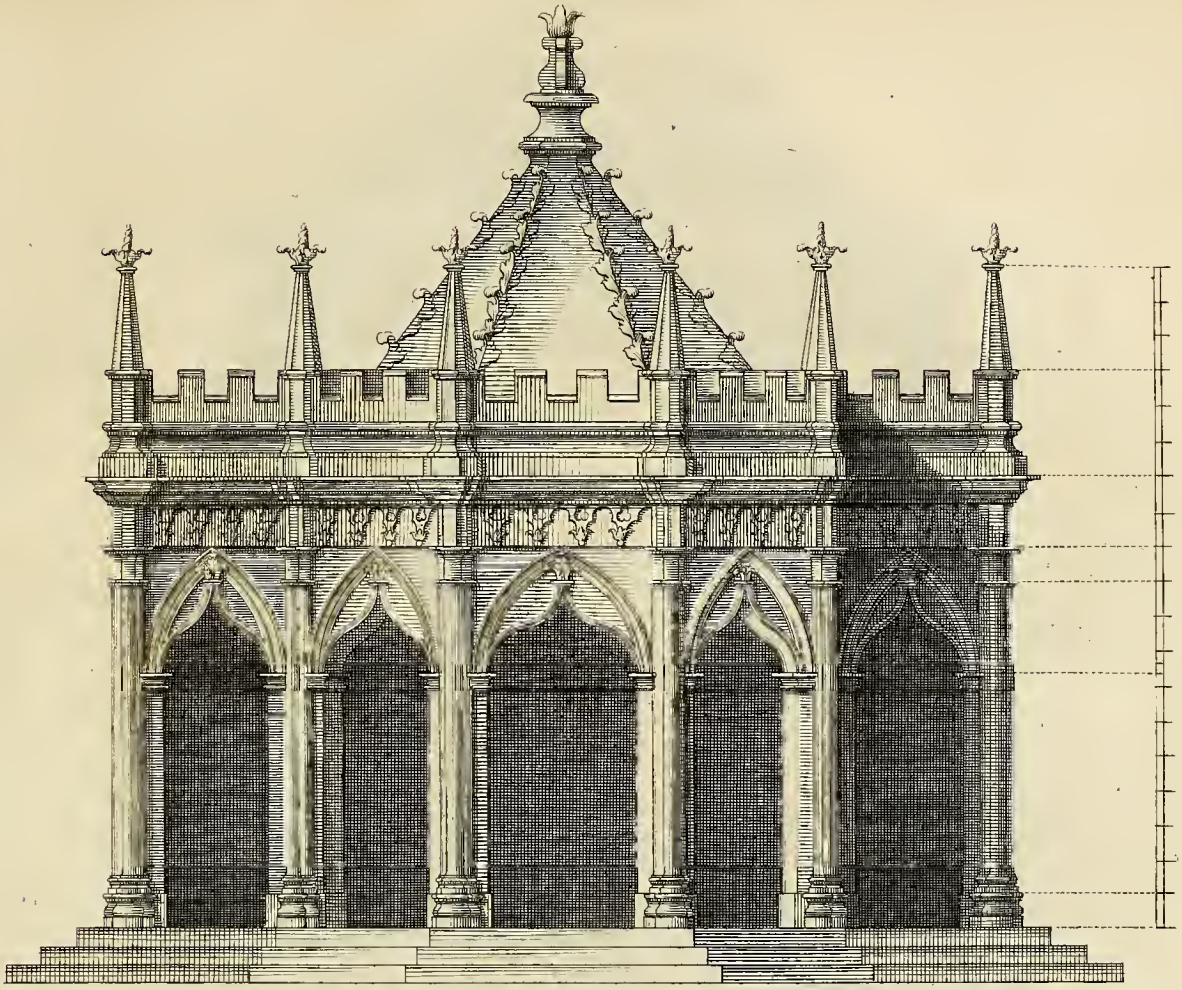


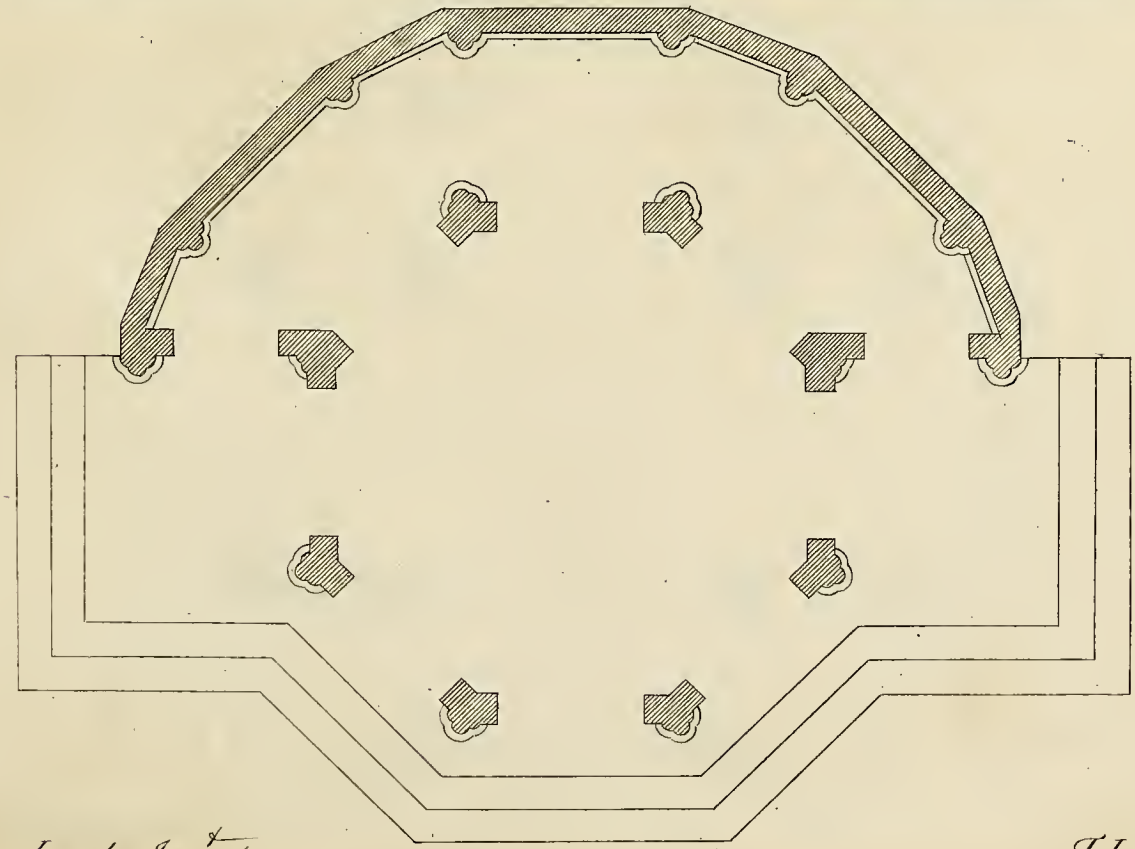
Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

T.L Sculp

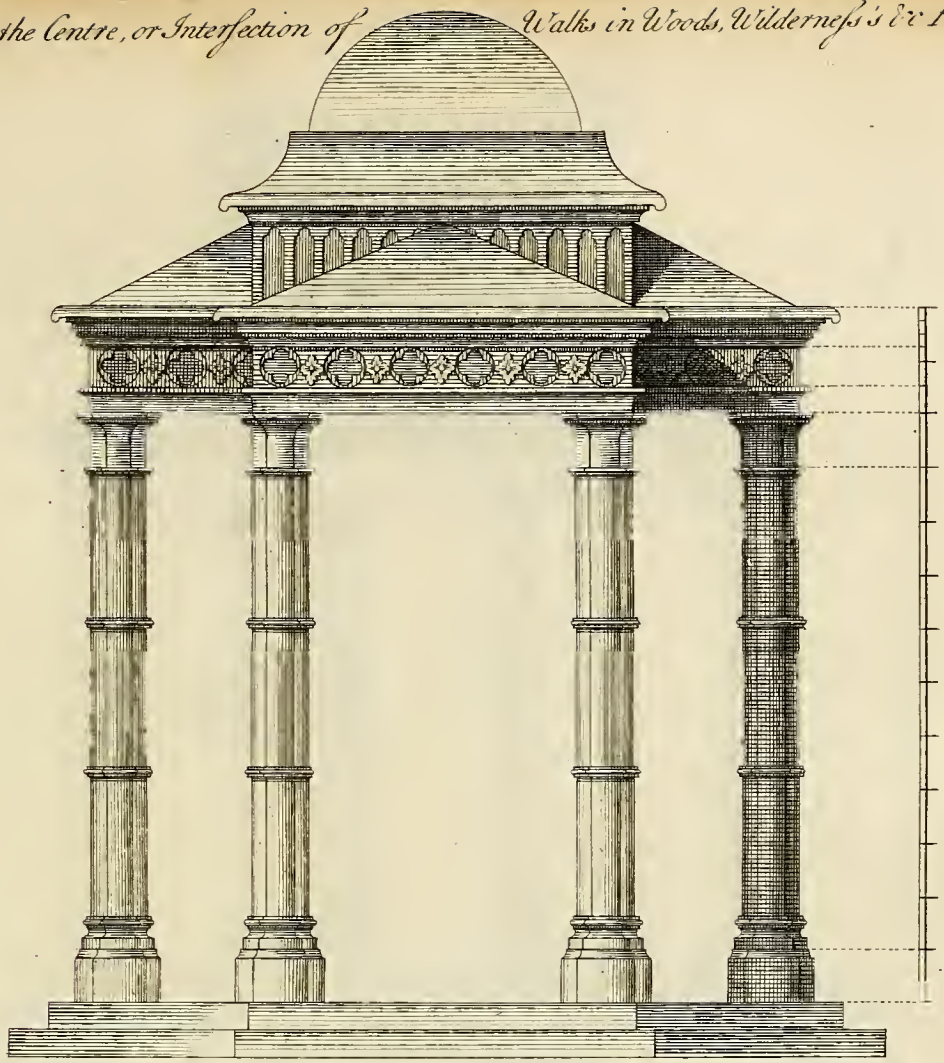


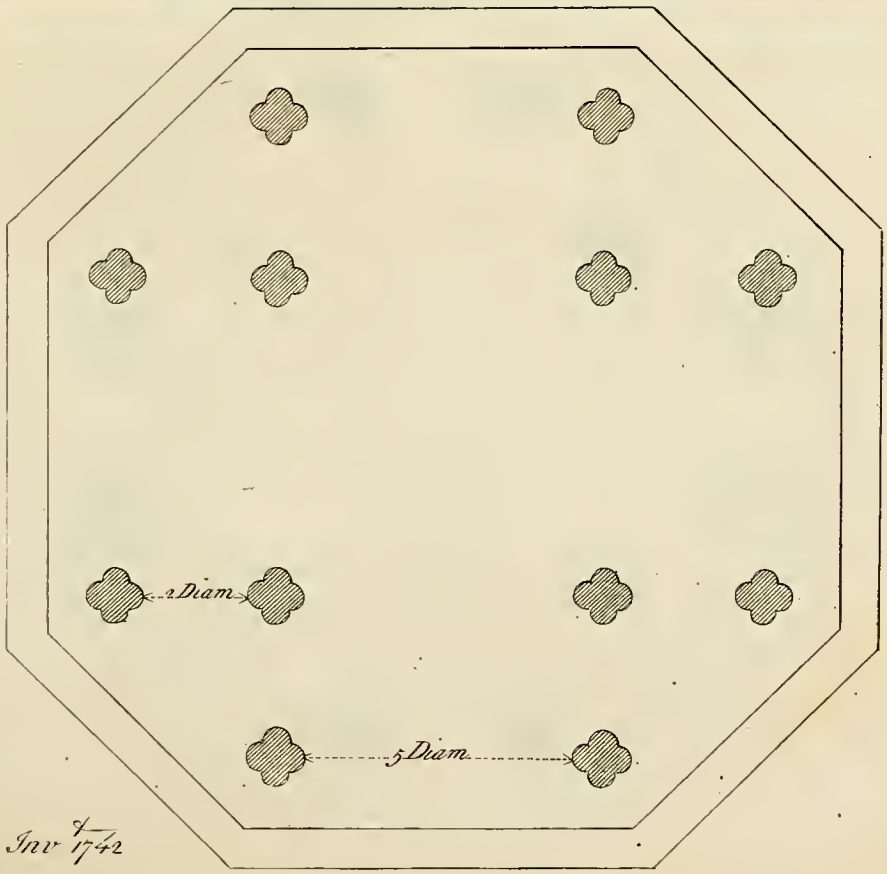

Plan





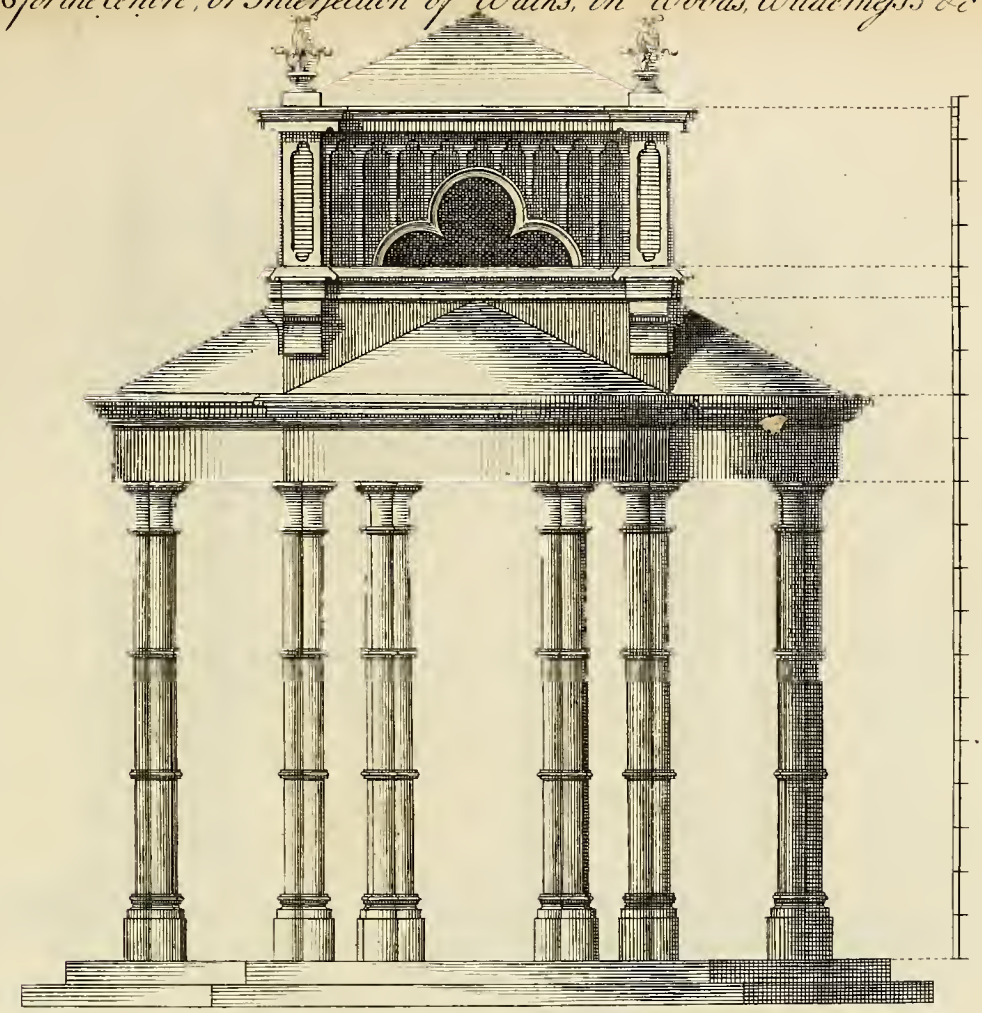
Batty Langley Inv.t 1742 *T L Sc*

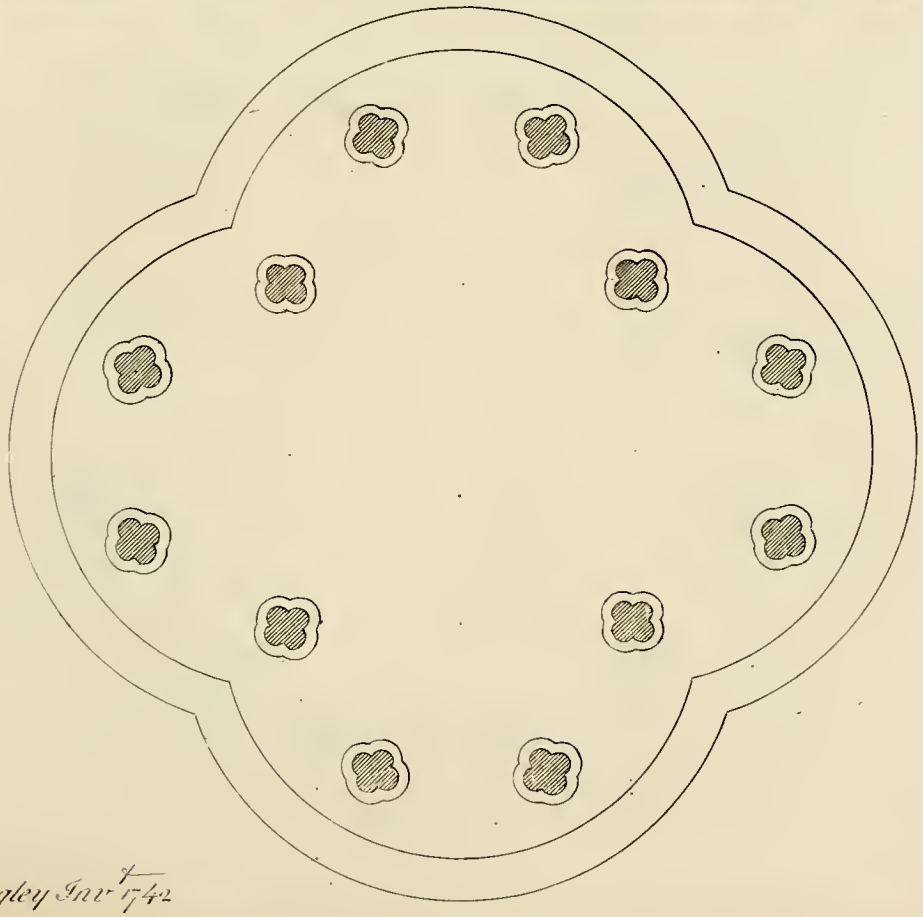




*Batty Langley Inv*t *1742*

T.L Sculp



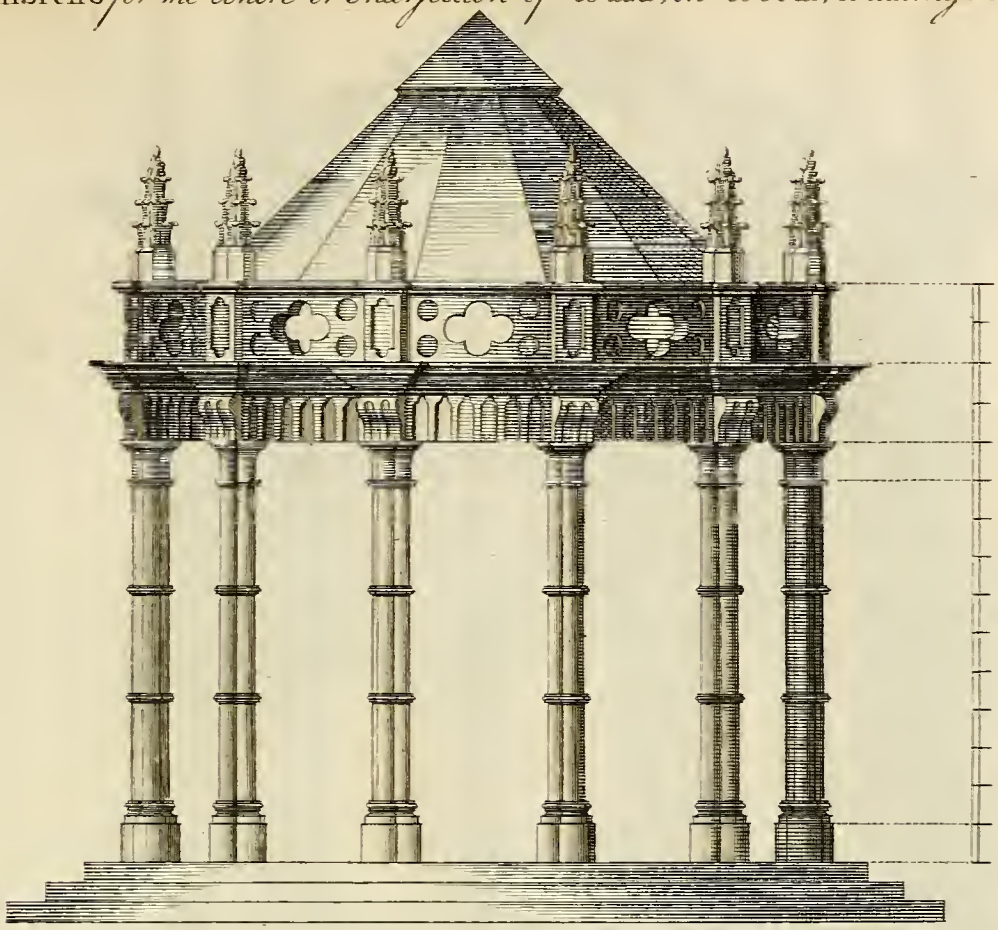


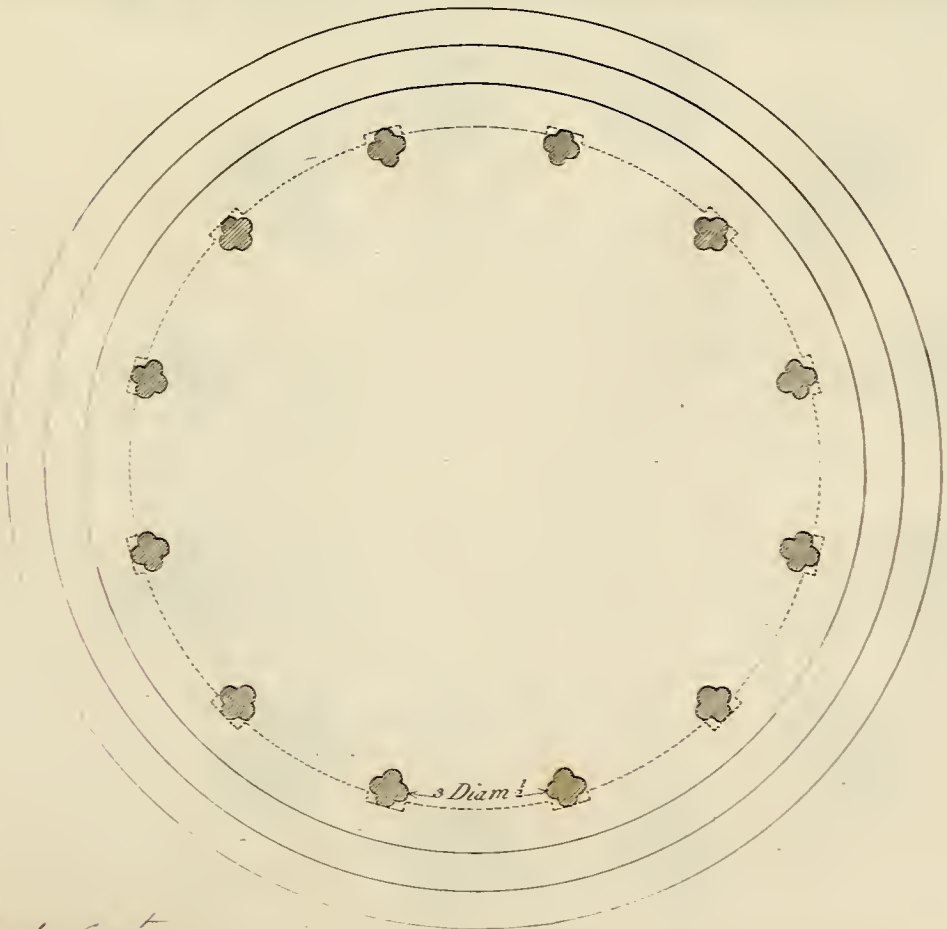
Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

T.I. Sculp

An Umbrello *for the Centre or Interfection of Walks, in Woods, Wilderneſs's &c*

Plate LV

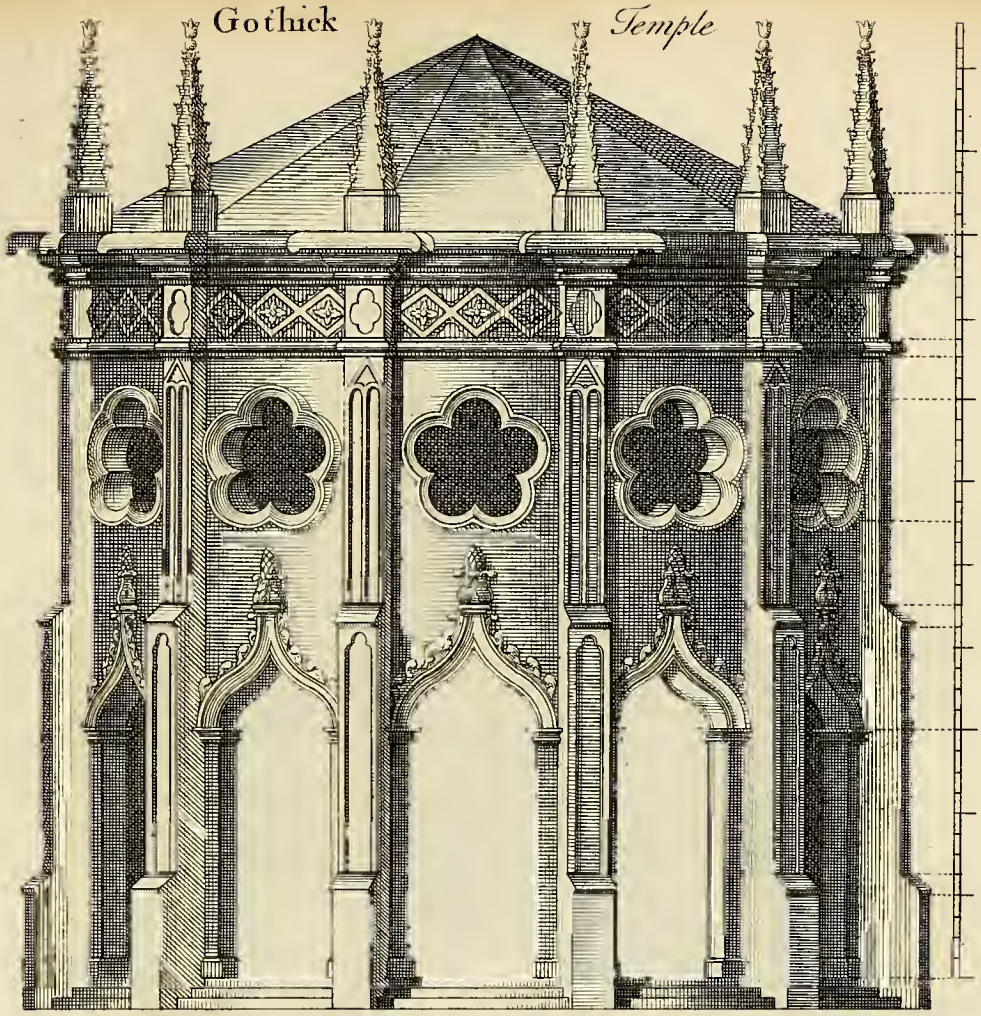


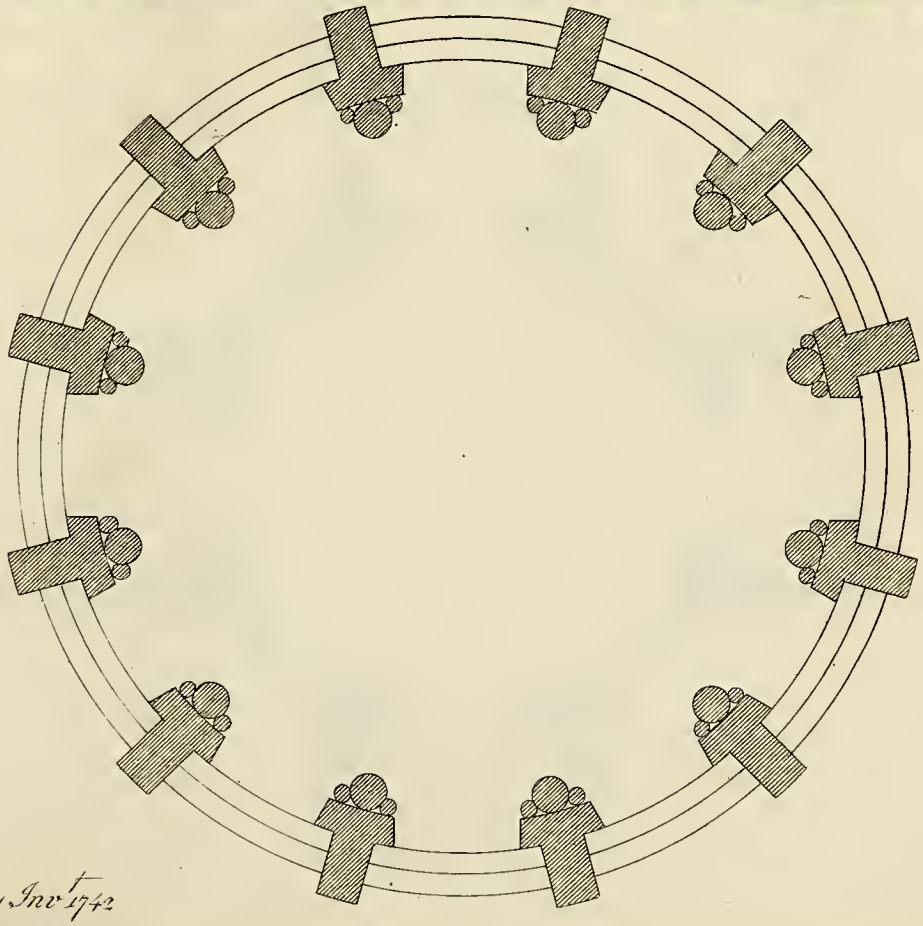


Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

TL Sculp

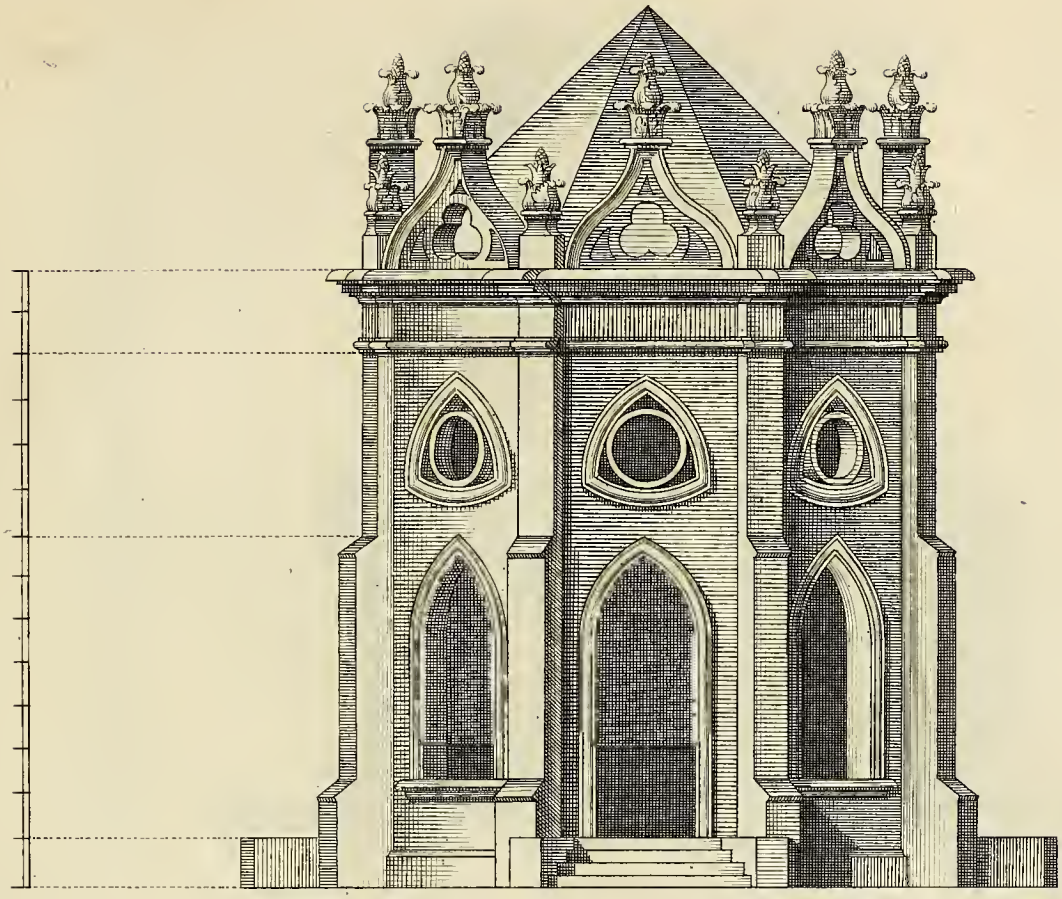
Gothick *Temple* *Plate* LVI

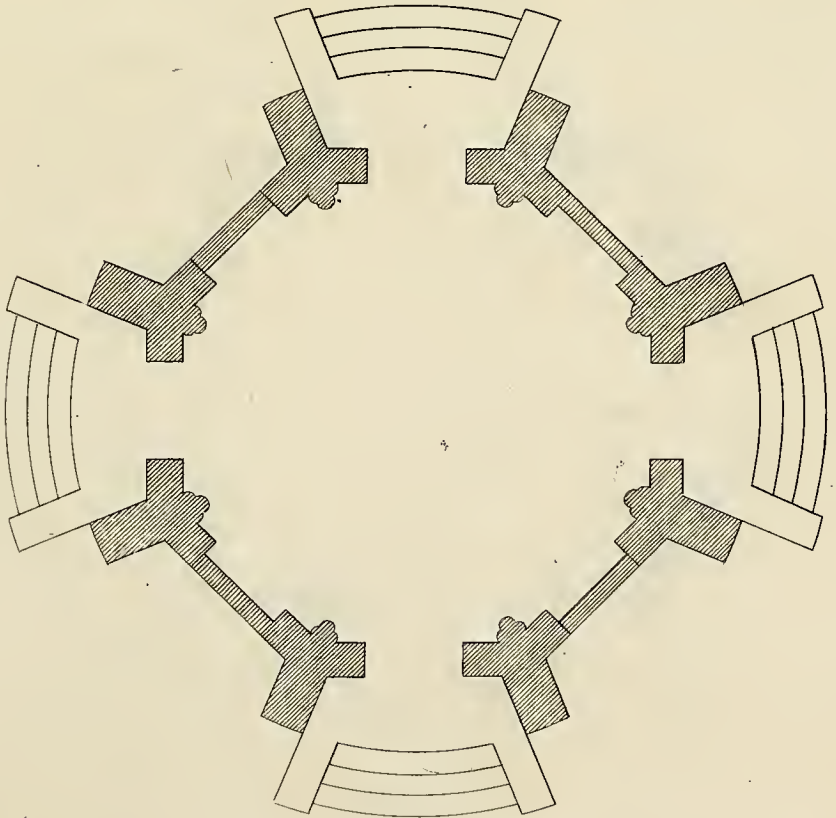




Batty Langley, Inv.t 1742 *T.L. Sculp*

Gothick *Temple*

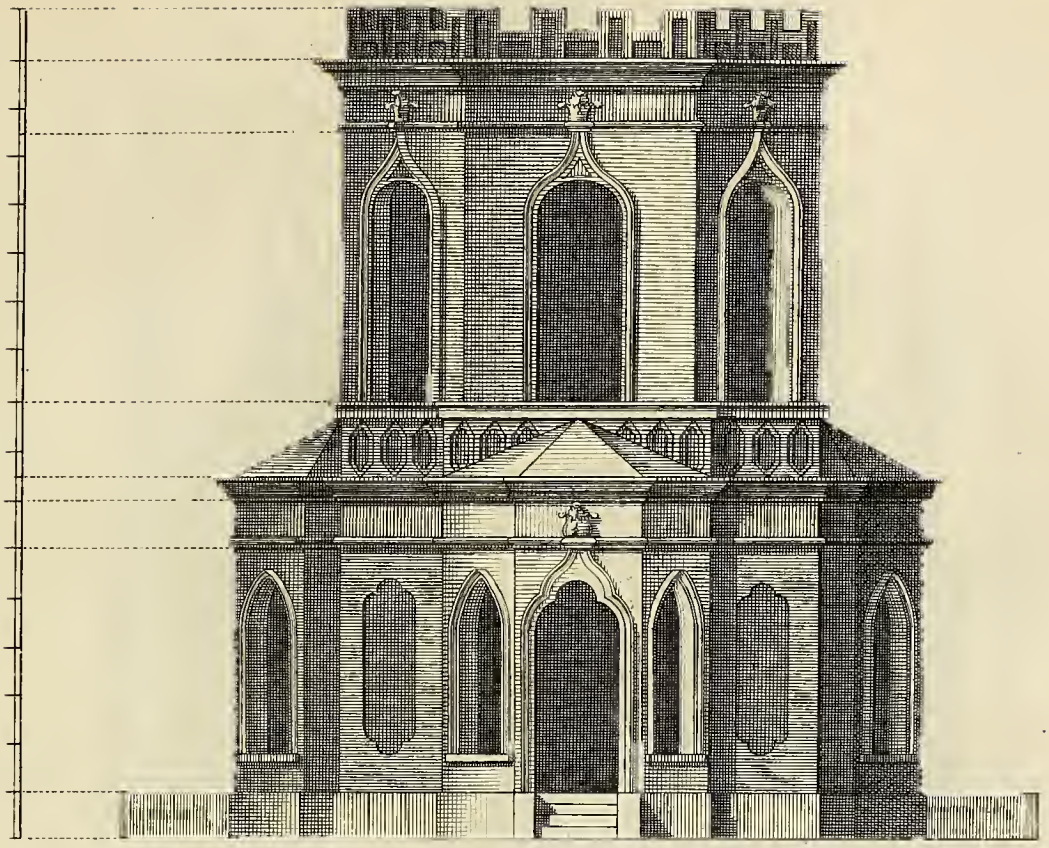


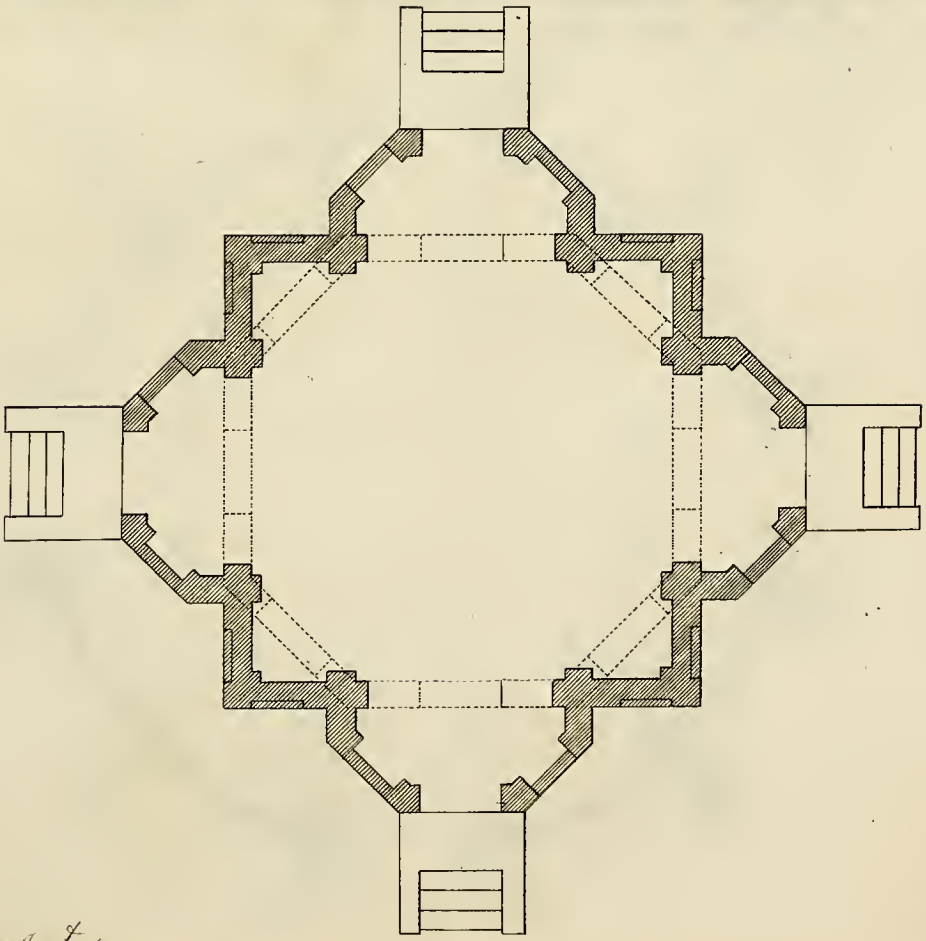


Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

T Langley Sculp

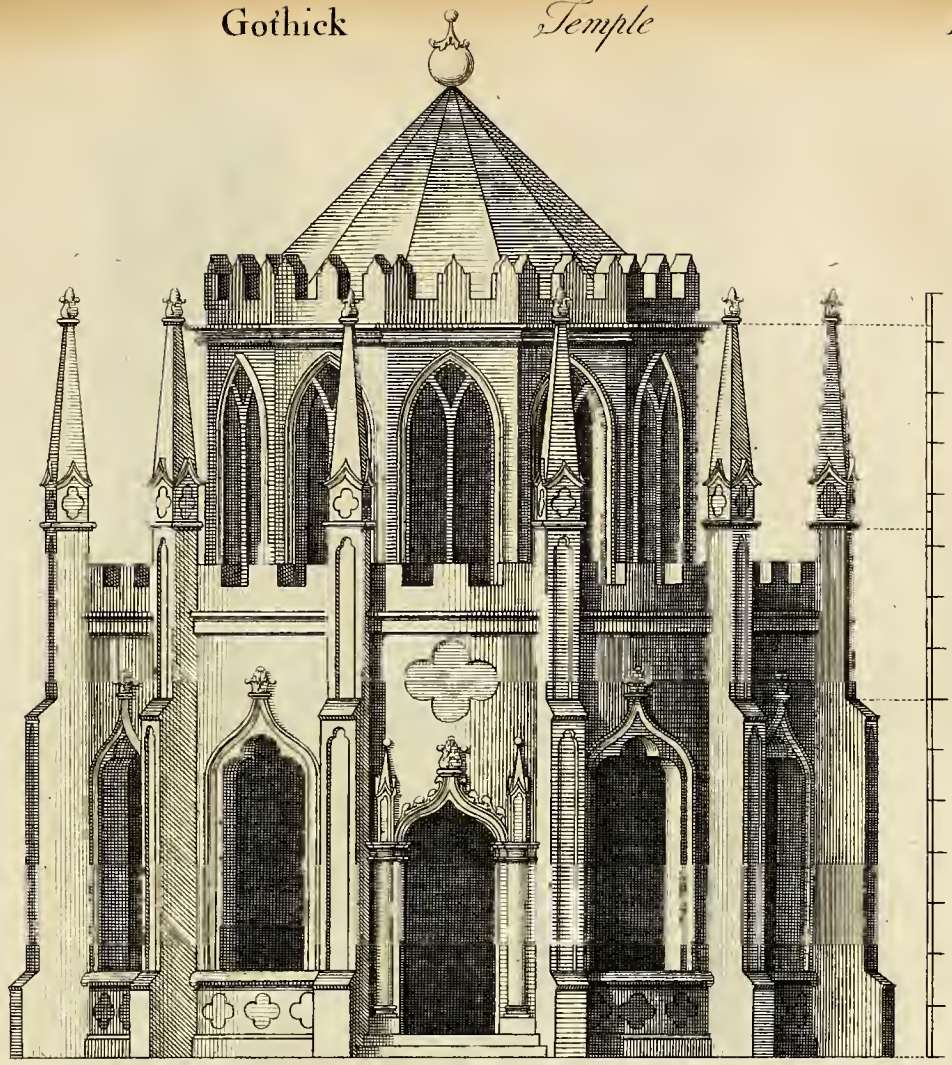
Gothick *Temple*

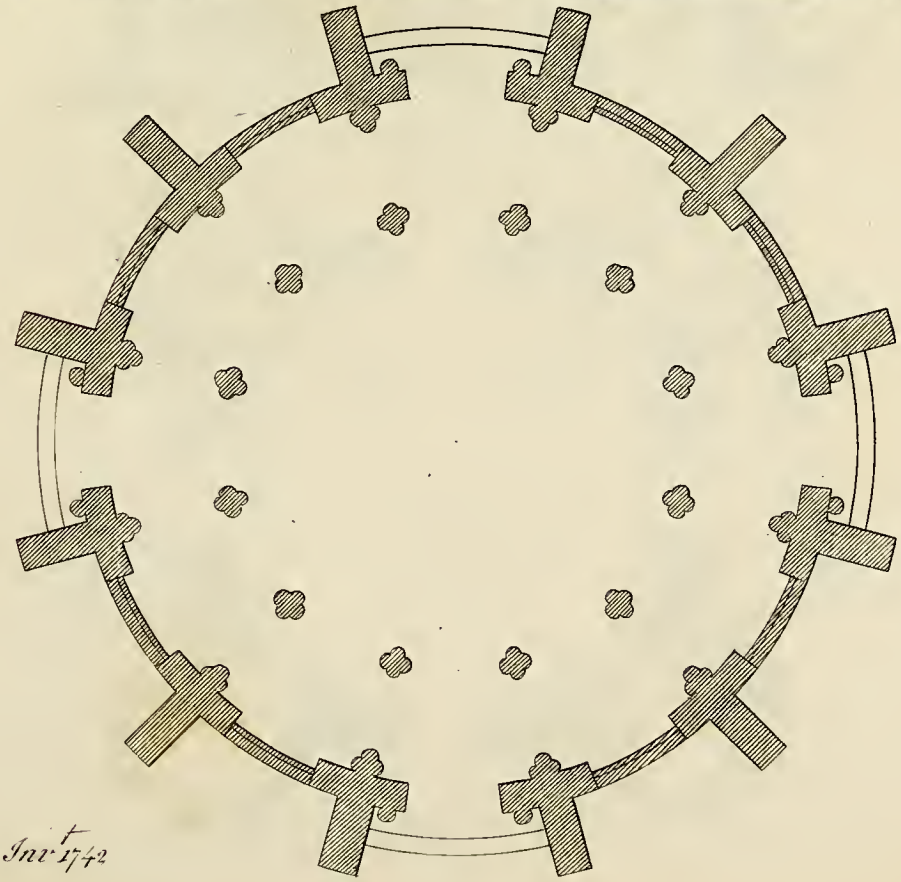




Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

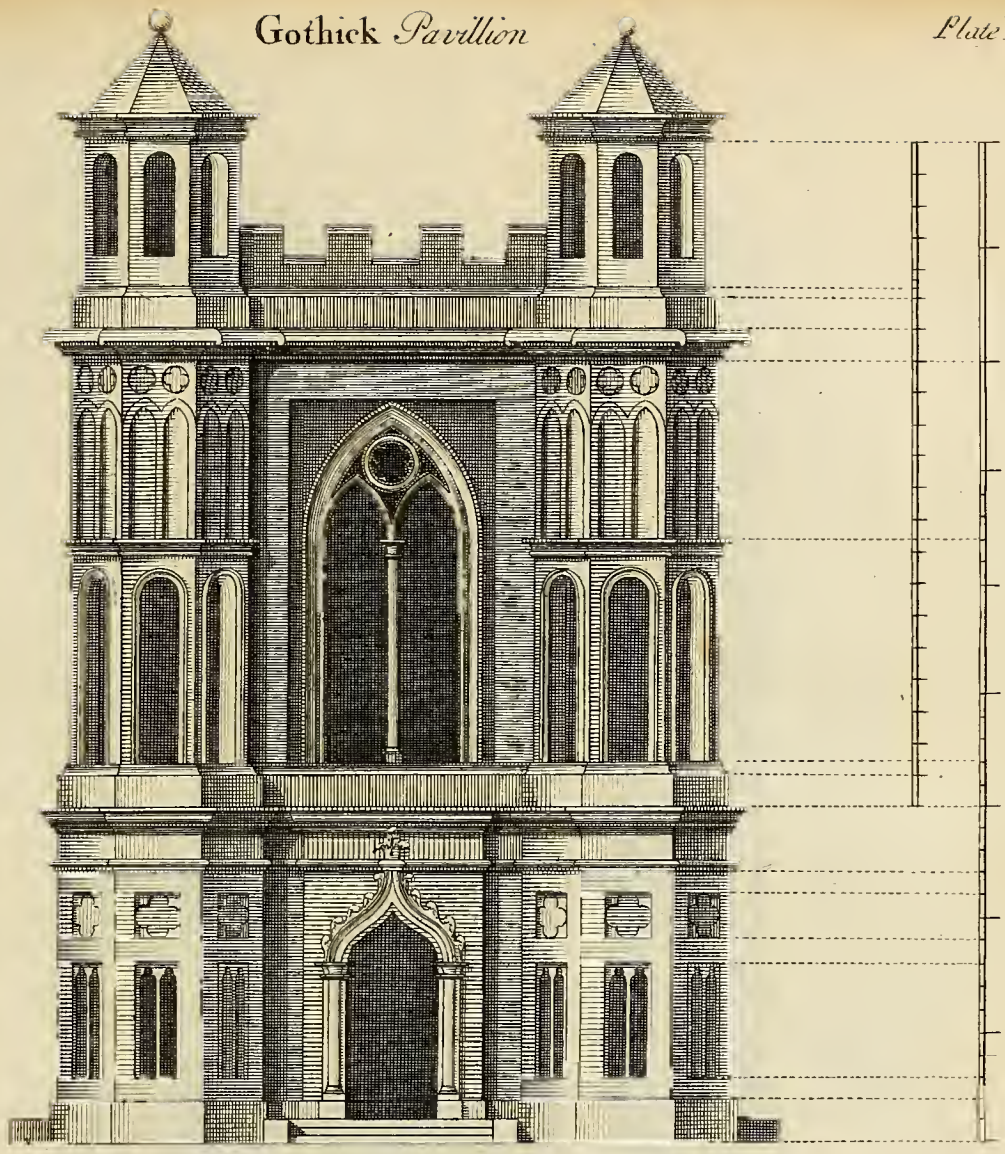
T Langley Sc

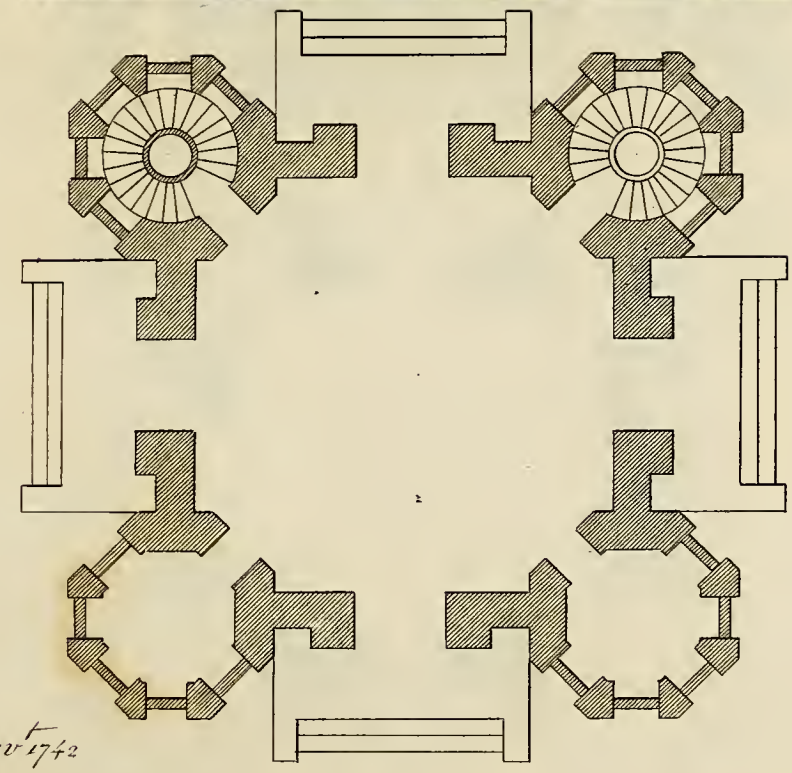




Batty Langley Inv.t 1742 *TL Sculp*

Gothick *Pavillion*

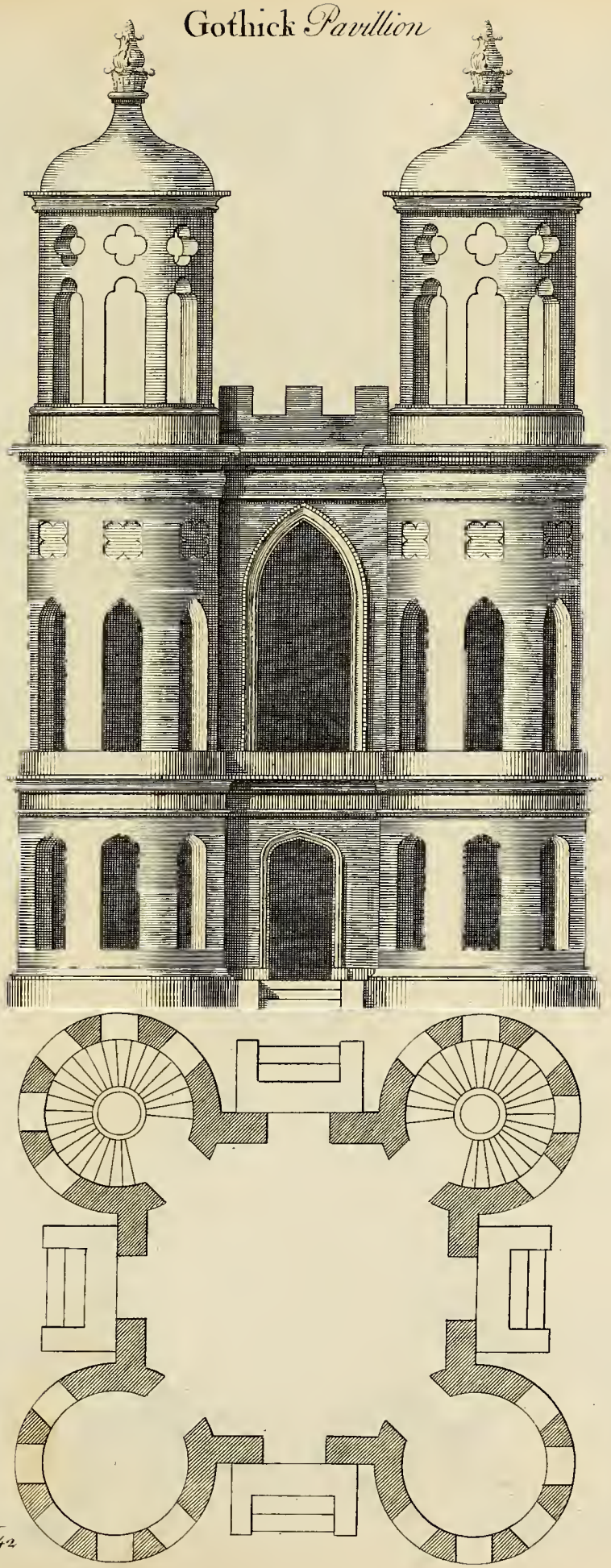




Batty Langley Inv^t 1742

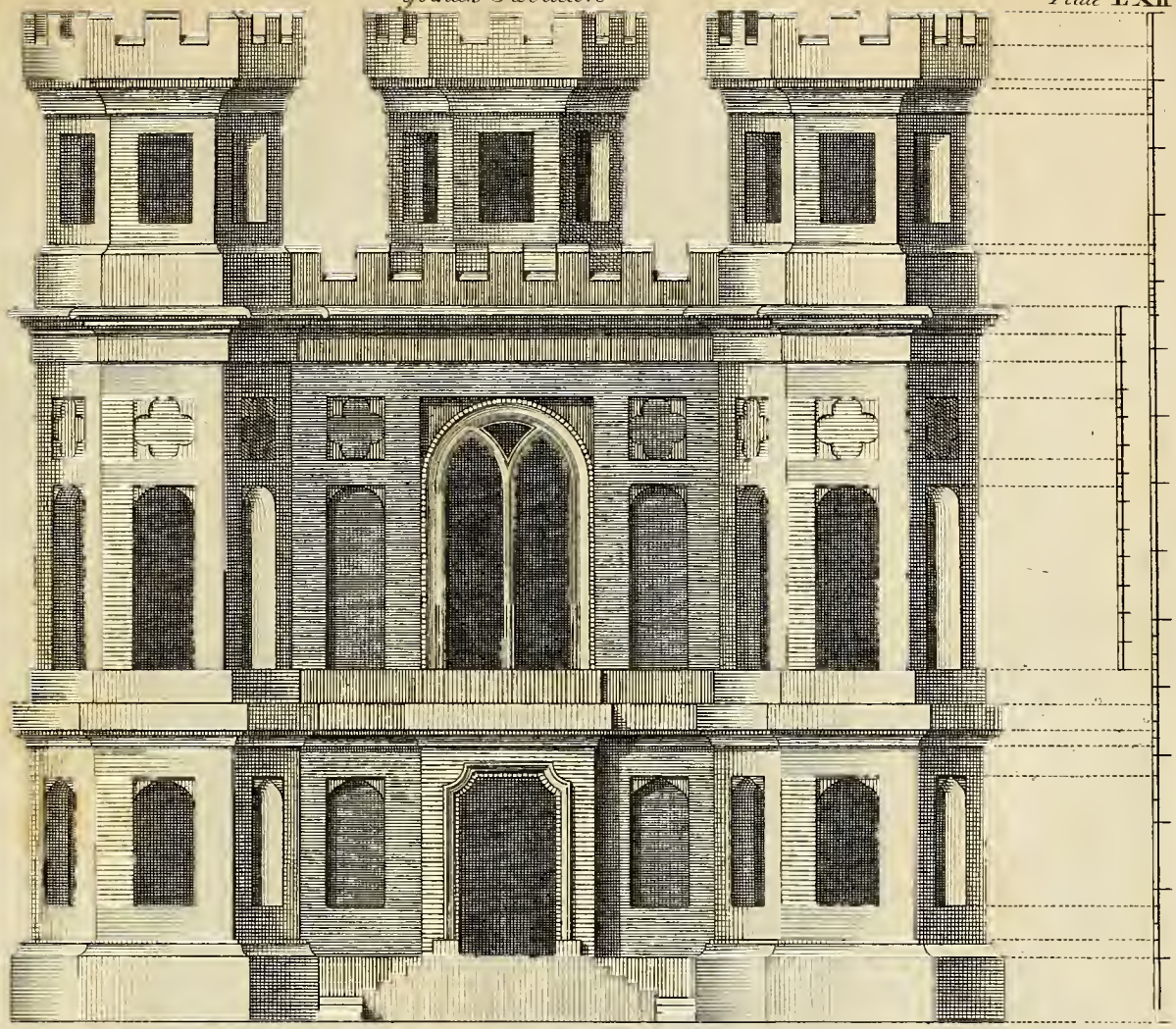
T L Sculp

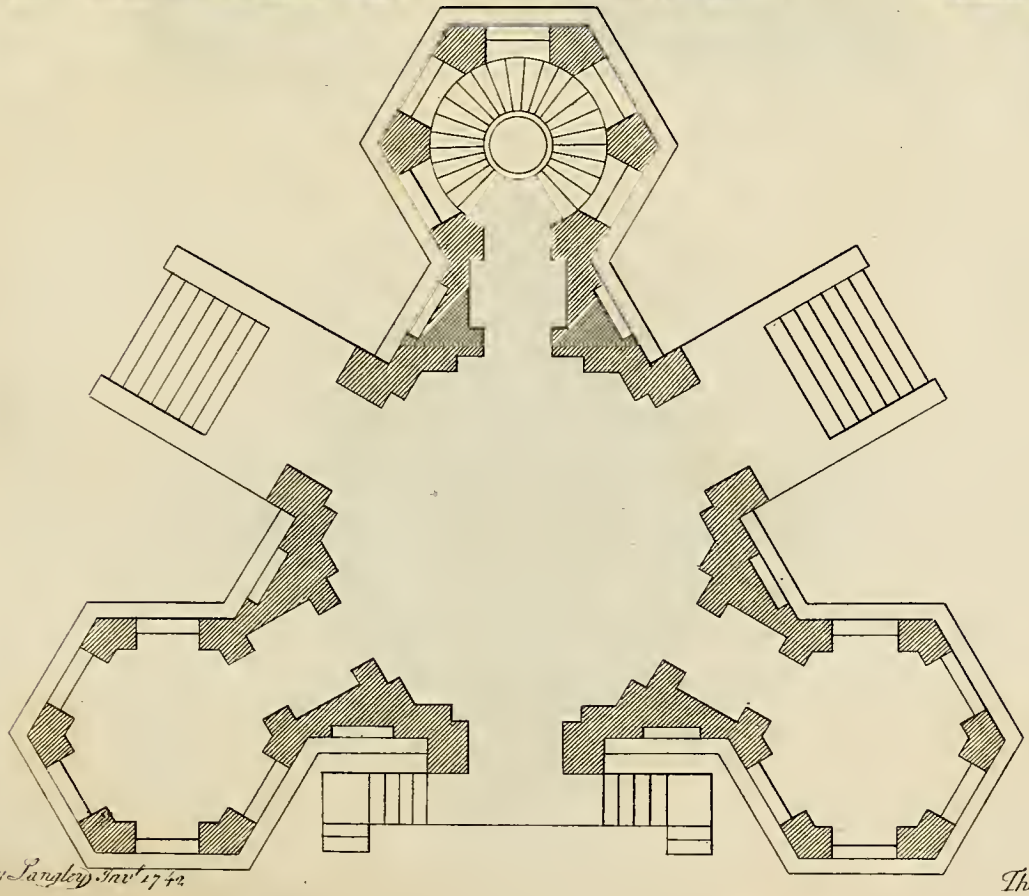
Gothick *Pavillion*



Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

T L Sc

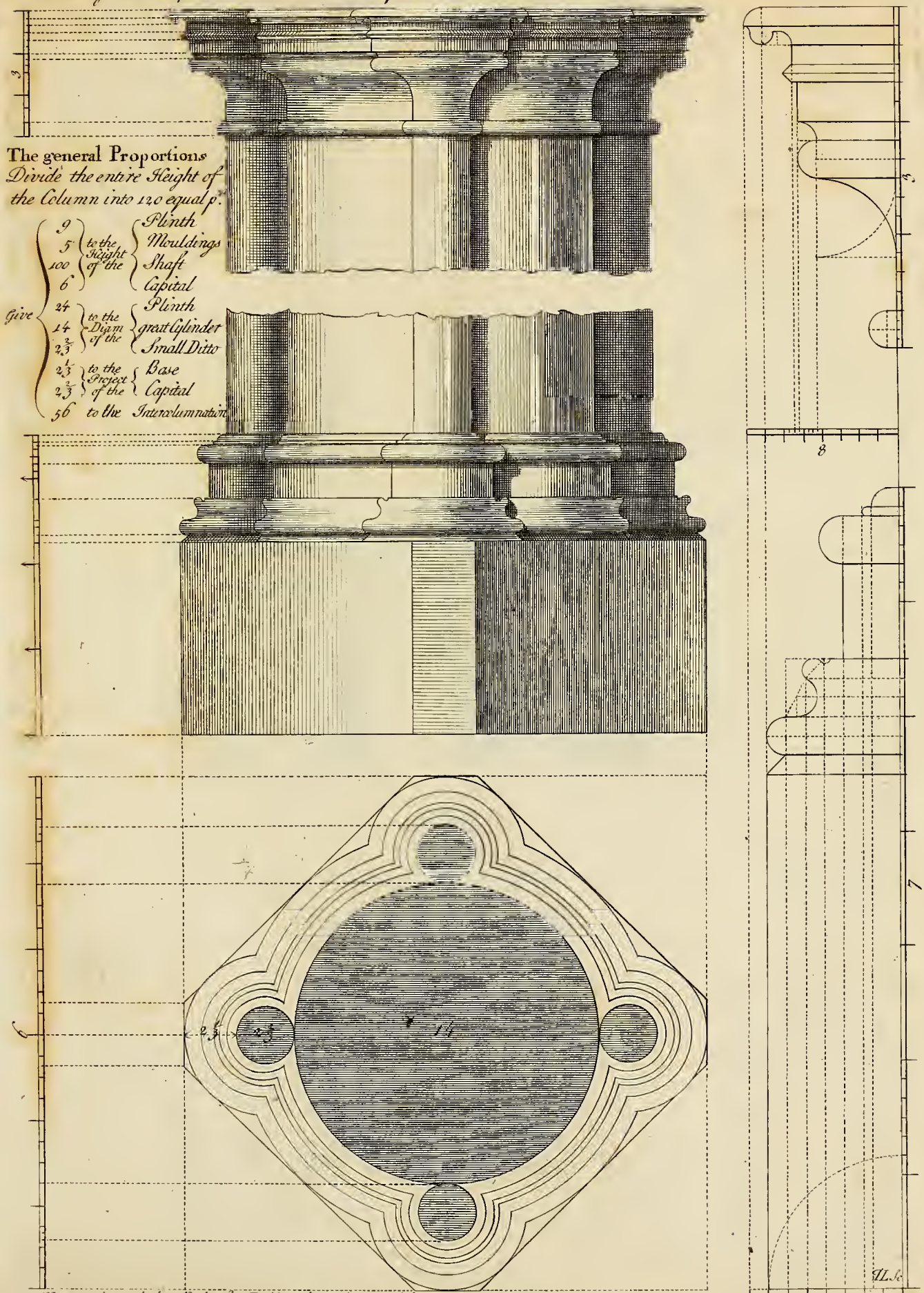




Batty Langley Inv.t 1742

Tho.s Langley Sculp

The Base and Capital, to the Columns, of the **Choir** *in Westminster Abby, built by* **Hen. III.** *Plate A*



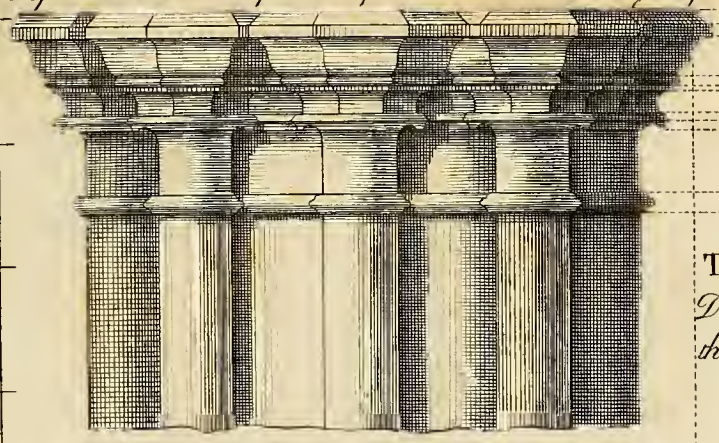
The general Proportions

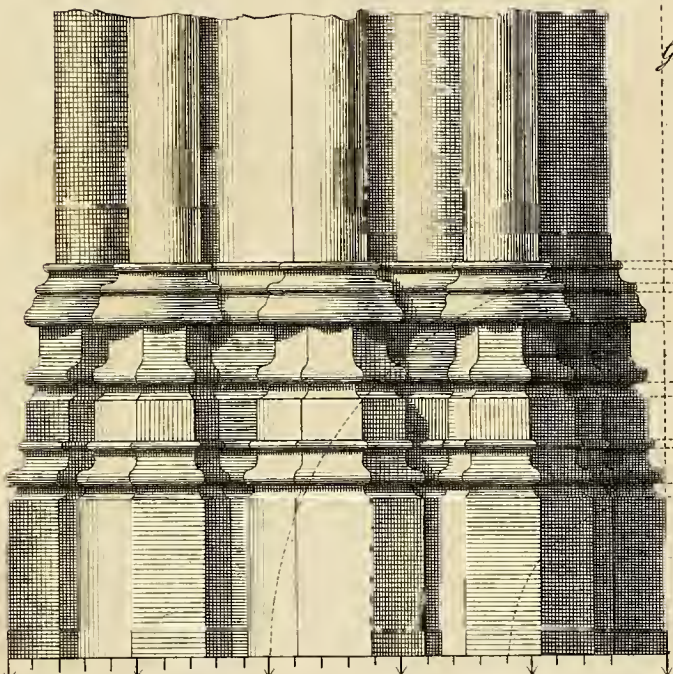
Divide the entire Height of the Column into 120 equal p.ts

Give

- 9 — to the Height of the — Plinth
- 5 — to the Height of the — Mouldings
- 100 — to the Height of the — Shaft
- 6 — to the Height of the — Capital
- 24 — to the Diam.r of the — Plinth
- 14 — to the Diam.r of the — great Cylinder
- 2 2/3 — to the Diam.r of the — Small Ditto
- 2 1/3 — to the Project.n of the — Base
- 2 2/3 — to the Project.n of the — Capital
- 56 — to the — Intercolumnation

Measured and the Rules for Delineating, Invented by Batty Langley 1742





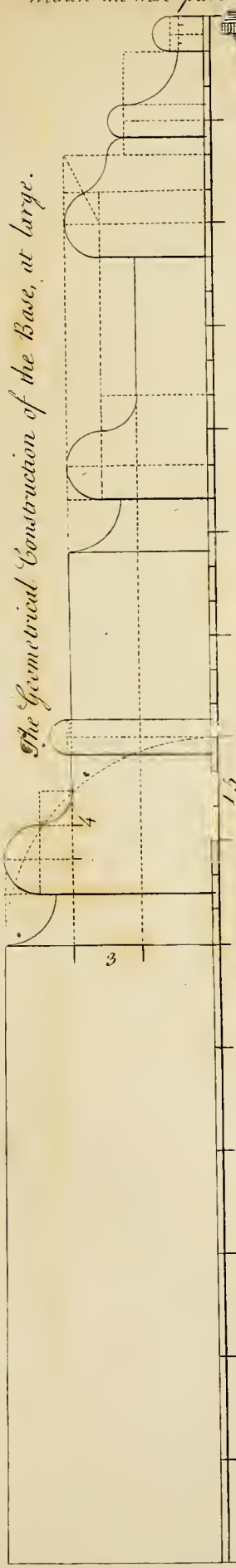
The general Proportions

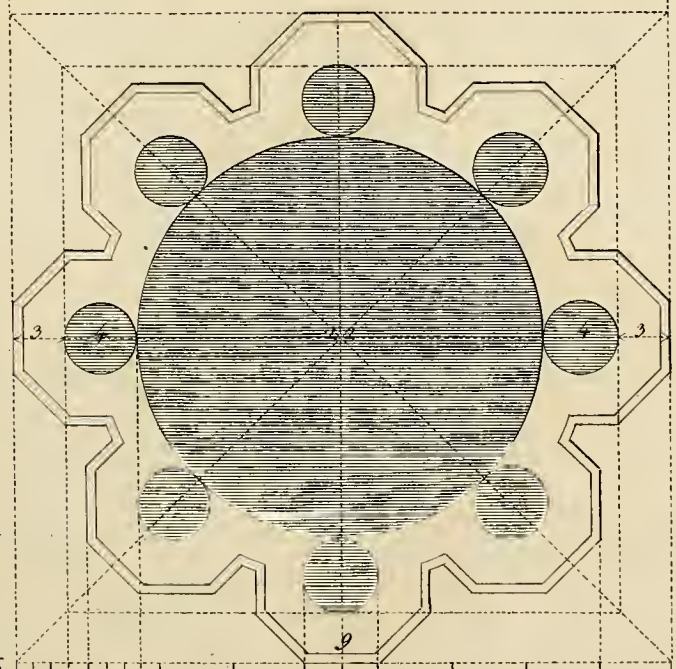
Divide the entire Height of the Column, into 130 equal Parts.

8	to the Height of the	Plinth
14		Mouldings
147		Shaft
11		Capital

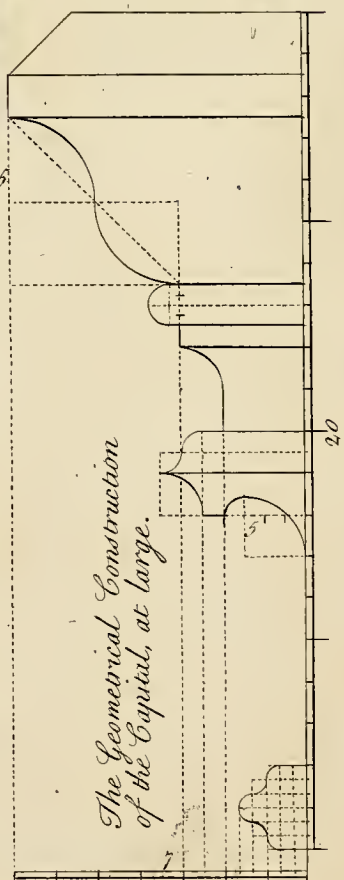
Give 36	to the Diam.r of the	Plinth
22		great Cylinder
4		Small Ditto
3	to the Project.n of the	Base
4½		Capital

The Geometrical Construction of the Base, at large.





The Geometrical Construction of the Capital, at large.



Measured, and the Rules for Delineating, Invented, by Batty Langley 1742

The Langley Sculp

SPECIAL 84-B
5494

GETTY CENTER LIBRARY